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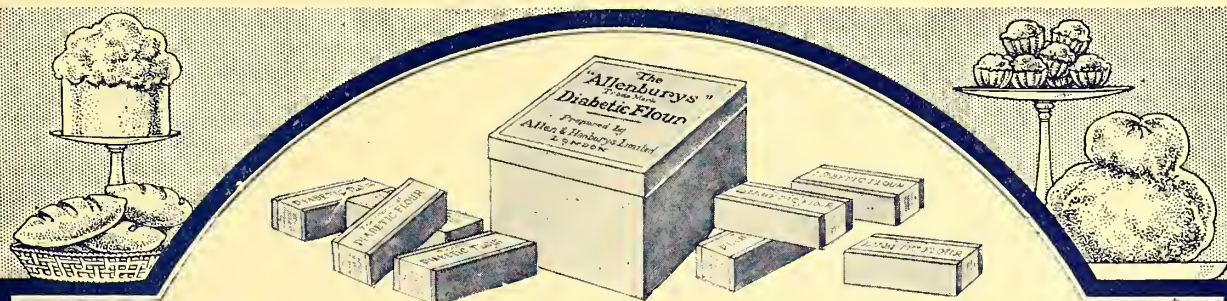
Vol. CIV.



THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Proprietors of the "Silver Churn" Dairy Preparations.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.
TELEGRAMS: "OPIUM." MANCHESTER.
PHONES: City 984 & 4038.



NEW AND SUSTAINED BUSINESS for the Progressive Pharmacist!

'ALLENBURYS' DIABETIC FLOUR

In the Insulin treatment for Diabetes the diet is still a factor of vital importance. 'Allenburys' Diabetic Flour is a satisfactory and convenient product for the preparation of special foods, free from carbohydrates, and containing a minimum of fat, or definite proportions of these may be added as tolerance increases with the progress of the treatment. 'Allenburys' Diabetic Flour is compact, convenient to use and keeps well. From it may be prepared a variety of palatable and highly nutritious foods of special composition. Recipes and directions with each packet.

A Doctor writes: "I have tested the sample of 'Allenburys' Diabetic Flour which you recently sent me and find it makes admirable bread, etc., it is both more easily digested and more palatable than any similar preparation I have come across."

On the P.A.T.A. Retails at 2/6 and 4/6 per box of 6 and 12 packets respectively. Subject to the usual speciality discount.

MAY WE SEND YOU SAMPLES AND LITERATURE?

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2.

Estd. 1715.

DOES IT WORK?

The acid test of any business organisation, as of a piece of machinery, is, does it work?

How it works and why it works do not arise until one is persuaded that it does work, and the only way to convince oneself of the fact is to see it work.

May, Roberts' Distributive Service is a case in point. You have heard a lot about it, but have you troubled to convince yourself by giving it the opportunity of working for you?

The object of organisation is to save time, which is money; to save labour, which also is money, and to ensure accuracy by eliminating as far as possible the risk of a mistake getting through.

In turning out a machine-made product, uniformity to pattern can be guaranteed because the working parts are of iron and steel, but in providing such service as distribution, one is using human brains and foresight as working materials, and check and countercheck are necessary to maintain efficiency.

Lest it might be thought that May, Roberts' Trumpeter is dead, listen to what one of our customers, whose Pharmacy is 123 miles from London, says:

"I should like to mention that I sent you an order on the 8th for 89 items. The goods were delivered here early on the 10th."

May, Roberts' does not claim to have attained perfection yet, but the fact that it is almost unknown for them to lose a customer once they have secured him goes to prove that they are hard to beat.

May we send you a copy of our New Catalogue and Terms.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO. Ltd. (Chemists' Sundriesmen)

(P.O. BOX 157)

7/13 CLERKENWELL ROAD - - LONDON, E.C.1

And at DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL and PLYMOUTH.

If you buy
THERMOGENE
MEDICATED WADDING

on the best Window Display Terms, it yields you

47.73% Profit

on Cost Price

32.25% Profit

on Selling Price

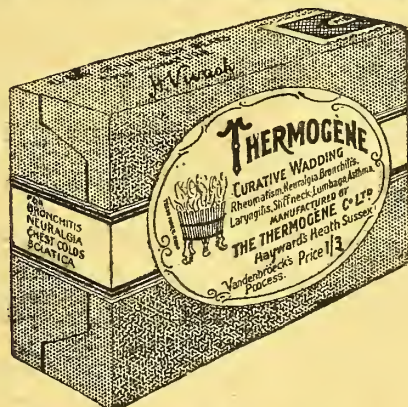
A Wonderful Rate of Profit on
 A Wonderful Selling Line.

All goods carriage paid.

All containers Free.

Dignified and effective window
 display material *free*.

ARE YOU WELL STOCKED UP?



The ThermoGene Co., Ltd., Lever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4

Factory : HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX



New Year Wishes

WE have all wished each other a Prosperous New Year. And, with a blessed optimism, we are hopeful of better business in 1926.

Hope, of course, is quite a good thing. But far better is that resolve to seize some of the opportunities that are for ever coming our way; for instance, that remarkable success achieved by

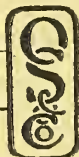
Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

of which the sales continue to break all records. This fact should be your cue to keep "Roboleine" well to the fore—a policy which will bring you to the fulfilment of the hope you are now expressing in these early days of the New Year.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.

O & S



Three Popular Sellers that Pay for Prominent Display

"Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage.

"OVALTINE" is a line that is never out of season. Its sterling worth as a daily nutrient for nourishing brain, nerves and body is now known in almost every home throughout the Kingdom. Our advertising is ever before the public eye in a highly attractive and dignified form. Take advantage of our bonus terms and a wide variety of high class advertising material is always at your service.

Your present turnover in "Ovaltine" is doubtless excellent. Think how it can be added to by these further good selling lines, which are purely additive business. Link up your window and your counter with our powerful publicity. The results will please you immensely.

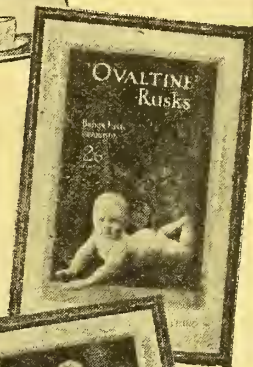
"Ovaltine" Rusks.

"Ovaltine" Rusks are now extensively advertised in the public press and the present excellent demand is rapidly increasing. Every user of delicious "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage is a potential customer for "Ovaltine" Rusks. Mothers with teething infants or growing children, invalids and the aged, in addition to all those who use ordinary rusks or biscuits. Remember that "Ovaltine" Rusks possess definite advantages, inasmuch as they are more palatable, more easily digested and much more nourishing than the usual rusk or biscuit in common use.

"Ovaltine" Chocolate.

"Ovaltine" Chocolate enjoys a good sale. Are you receiving your share of this excellent business. A display box—filled with dummies—placed near the till, will make many sales without effort.
TRY IT.

A. WANDER LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
45, COWCROSS STREET,
LONDON, E.C.1.





Profitable selling lines

Not simply because they provide the retailer with a generous profit in pounds, shillings, and pence, but because they are consistent sellers by reason of the satisfaction they give to your customers, who in turn recommend them to their friends.

You, therefore, reap a two-fold benefit—good profits and increased business.

If you do not already stock and display our manufactures, the opportunity is always waiting for you. Write us to-day.



A. de St. Dalmas
 & CO. LTD.
LEICESTER

Pioneers in the production of plasters

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Wrapping Paper Free

You are invited to write for a free supply of white wrapping paper (10 in. by 10 in.). Ask for it on a postcard now!

Kay's Compound Essence
OF LINSEED, ANISEED, SENECA, SQUILL, TOLU, ETC.
Registered LINSEED COMPOUND Trade Mark

Labelling of Poisons Order, 1924.

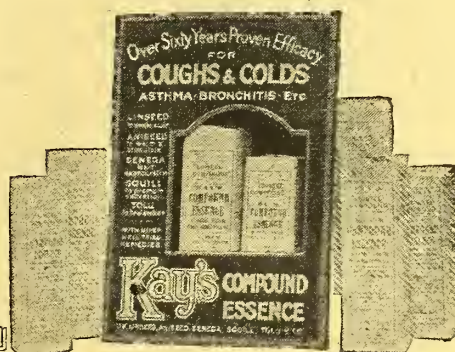
The details required by the Order, which came into force on January 1st, 1926, have appeared on all packings of KAY'S ESSENCE for many years past.

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, STOCKPORT

"Of all Dispensing Chemists"
—see advertisements.

Because your customers must go to their Chemist for it, KAY'S brings you sales of infant foods, toilet soaps, etc., etc., which would otherwise be bought with the groceries.

IT PAYS TO SELL KAY'S



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ARE YOU SELLING GLYCERINE, LEMON & HONEY AND GLYCERINE, LEMON AND HONEY JUBES?

IF NOT—YOU ARE LOSING VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS.
The demand has greatly exceeded our highest expectations and we
are already receiving repeat orders.

PACKED IN TWO STYLES.

TAPER NECKED PANELS WITH BLACK AND YELLOW LABELS.

1/- size	...	7/- per dozen	...	78/- per gross.
1/9 "	...	10/- "	...	114/- "

WHITE FLINT PANEL FLATS, WITH "LEMON" LABEL IN GREEN & YELLOW.

10 1/2 d. size	...	6/6 per dozen	...	72/- per gross.
1/6 "	...	8/6 "	...	96/- "

GLYCERINE, LEMON & HONEY JUBES.

3 oz. Cartons	...	4/6 per doz.	...	48/- per gross.
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With each of these lines a window-show bonus of 1 dozen is given free with every order for 1 gross.
PLENTY OF EXCELLENT SHOW MATERIAL PROVIDED.

Write for samples to

CHRYSTOID (Chemists) LTD.

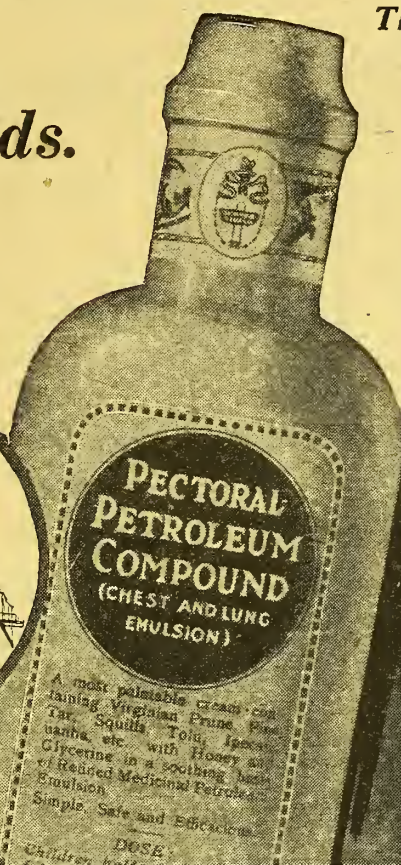
1-3 Gower Street, BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL.

Telephone: BOOTLE 126.

Telegrams: "BLUECHRY, LIVERPOOL."

*Winter coughs
and colds.*

*The Unfailing
Remedy!*



'Specialty'

Pectoral Petroleum Compound

Adds to the profit and prestige of your pharmacy

Attractively presented, easy of sale, and of **proved therapeutic value**, this original and scientific product will well repay your interest and recommendation. The combination of the finest medicinal Petroleum with recognised expectorant and demulcent agents, soothes the inflamed bronchial tubes and exerts a marked beneficial effect upon the more deep-seated chest complaints. Particularly suitable for children.

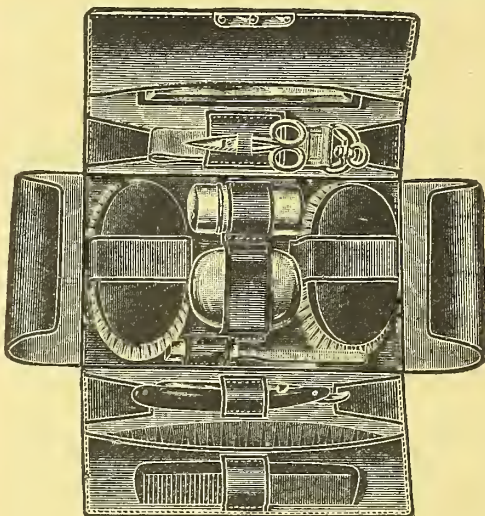
Send a post-card for sample, specimen packing and prices.

"SPECIALTY" DEPT.
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED,
"Semprolia" Works,

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Telephones : Hampstead 4046 and 4047.

Telegrams : "Nufinjol, Norwest, London"



TRAVELLING CASES WITH AND WITHOUT TOILET FITTINGS

Toilet Articles without Cases

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

ADOLPH SCOTT LTD.
24, 25 & 26 GT. HAMPTON ST.
BIRMINGHAM

TELEPHONE: NORTHERN 2102.

TELEGRAMS: "ADOLPH B'HAM."



SEWING BAG

Peldo
(Patent applied for)

**THE
INVISIBLE
GLOVE**

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL.

It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.

WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,

EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.

IN THE **ADDIS** BLUE BOX
TOOTH BRUSHES
 — ON THE —
P.A.T.A.

Price 2/6

Reg. No.

Addis
 ESTD 1780
Prophylactic

593367.

1/-

Price to
 Chemists
 1/8, or 1/6
 in gross lots.



Per Brush
 PROFIT.

Price 2/6

Addis
 SEVERE SERVICE
 ESTD 1780

1/-

Price to
 Chemists
 1/8, or 1/6
 in gross
 lots.



Per Brush
 PROFIT.

MADE OF VERY HARD UNBLEACHED BRISTLES FOR SEVERE SERVICE.

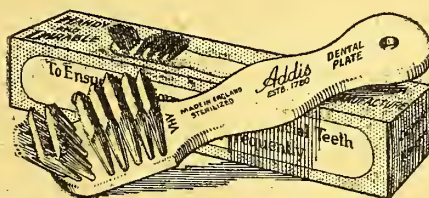
Price 2/6

Addis
 ESTD 1780

**WINGED
 DENTAL
 PLATE**

Price to Chemists
 1/8, or 1/6 in gross
 lots.

1/- Per Brush
 PROFIT.



ONE CANNOT DIS-
 PUTE the fact that
ADDIS Tooth Brushes
 are the best. The
Workmanship, Bristle
and Packing is superior
 to all other makes, and
 are made to be used in
 Hot or Cold Water.

MADE BY THE OLDEST FIRM OF TOOTH BRUSH MAKERS IN THE
 WORLD AND SUPPLIED THROUGH THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GROSS LOTS CAN BE MADE UP OF ALL ABOVE LINES.

Write us direct for particulars of Show Cases and Advertising Matter.

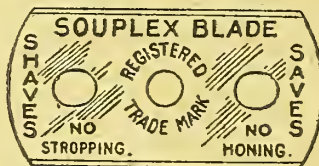
ADDIS, Brush Works, HERTFORD, England

With Heartiest Wishes
 - for a -
Prosperous New Year

From
A. & F. PEARS, LTD.

A. & F. PEARS, Ltd., London

**HAVE YOU GOT
 A STOCK OF SOUPLEX
 SAFETY RAZOR BLADES?
 If Not, You are Missing Profits**



SOUPEX are without doubt the finest Safety Razor Blade (Gillette pattern) the world produces, and every time you sell one you make a permanent customer.

Thousands of pounds are being spent this year to bring them before the notice of the public, and to show SOUPLEX Showcards means quick sales and good profits.

The sales of SOUPLEX have increased over 1,000 times in the past year, and every week they grow.

The profits on SOUPLEX are good and cannot be varied; no cutting is permitted; they sell to the public at 2/6 per dozen and cost you 20/- per gross.

FROM GOOD WHOLESALE HOUSES
 IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY.

WHOLESALEERS.

We supply SOUPLEX to wholesalers only, and every wholesaler who stocks them is sure of guaranteed profits; there is no difficulty in selling them, for your traveller to say SOUPLEX to a shopkeeper is to book business. We supply special showcards with dummy packets for travellers, and so prevent you losing samples and money.

If you have not yet got SOUPLEX write at once for prices and terms.

SOUPLEX LTD.
 MORECAMBE, Lanc.

Maw's



Page

Don't Help Your Competitors.

It isn't necessarily the noisy orator who has the greatest effect on his audience. It isn't always the slogger who scores most runs, or the hard hitter that wins the fight. Brains accomplish more than brute force, and misdirected energy may actually help to defeat its own object.

This is just as true in business as in everyday life, and the business of pharmacy is no exception.

You may work 24 hours a day at your business with all the energy and enthusiasm of which you are capable, but you will only achieve lasting prosperity by making sure at the start that you are applying your energy in the right direction.

Building business for a line which can be purchased from outside competitors is misdirected energy. It takes a lot out of you, and adds to your competitors' score.

Put your best efforts into pushing sales of those lines which bring certain repeat orders, and which can only be purchased from the chemist. You may then be sure that you are directing your energies in such a way as to secure the maximum result with the minimum effort—the greatest profits with the smallest expenditure.

"Meritor" Brushes, "Parex" Toilet Preparations, "Vanitor" Combs and all other Maw's lines are supplied to the pharmacist only. When you sell the products of the House of Maw you are helping both yourself and your profession as a whole.

Buy it at Maw's.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



Don't miss your rightful share of the O-Cedar Trade

O-CEDAR POLISH is a paying side-line for the retail Chemist in every sense of the word. It is easy to stock—sells on sight—and every bottle carries a generous profit. Every advertisement we issue boldly and specifically directs the public to the Chemists' shops for supplies. You have only to link up with this extensive publicity campaign by making attractive displays of O-Cedar Polish, therefore, to ensure a steadily increasing demand. Details of the generous trade terms, particulars of the attractive display stands and full supplies of showcards sent free on request. Write for them immediately.

O-Cedar Polish



O-CEDAR, Ltd.
SLOUGH, BUCKS.

CELLOPHANE

The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes**, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods **look better—keep better—sell better.**

Cellophane **protects, beautifies** and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from
The CELLOPHANE COMPANY
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

OVERALLS

for
Chemists & Druggists

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
Khaki DRILL COATS	7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/11
WHITE DRILL COATS	... .. 10/6
BLACK DRILL COATS	... .. 16/6
UNBLEACHED COATS	... .. 8/11

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest; measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GARDINER

& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD.

1, 3, 5 COMMERCIAL RD., LONDON, E.1.
Telephone: Avenue 6650 Established 1839.

BRANCHES:

Deptford, Edgware Road, Woolwich, Clapham
Junction and Knightsbridge.

Make 1926 A More Profitable Year.

Push and Sell More ALZA Products.

Buy at these Special and Profit-Sharing Prices.

DRUGS. Guaranteed Pure.

Camphor Squares $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3/10 lb.	Oil, Eucalyptus	2/3 lb.
Camphor Flowers	3/9 lb.	Oil, Lemon	5/6 lb.
Camphorated Chalk	9d. lb.	Oil, Peppermint	2/3 oz.
Compound Liq. Pdr.	9d. lb.	Oil, Lavender	2/- oz.
Liquorice Juice, 1 oz. and 2 oz.		Oil, Aniseed	3/3 lb.
Sticks	1/4 lb.	Castor Oil	10d. lb.
Liq. Juice, Broken	1/2 lb.	Olive Oil	7/6 gall.
Safrol	2/3 lb.	Liq. Paraffin	7/6 gall.
Henna Powder	1/- lb.	Glycerine	1/- lb.
Gum, Arabic	1/3 lb.	Camomile Flowers	1/- lb.
Senna Pods	6d. lb.		

CHEMICALS. Best Quality.

Sod. Sal. Phys., Pure	2/3	Aspirin Powder	3/3 lb.
Sod. Brom., 2/6 ; Flake	2/4	Phenacetin	6/- lb.
Pot. Brom.	2/- lb.	Cream, Tartar	1/- lb.
Pot. Permang.	11d. lb.	Acid, Tartar	1/3 lb.
Pot. Bi-Carb.	9d. lb.	Menthol, Synthetic	2/6 oz.
Pot. Nit.	5d. lb.	Methyl, Sal.	2/- lb.
Pot. Iodi	17/6	Ferri et. Ammon. Cit.	2/3 lb.
Sal. Ammoniac	6d. lb.	Ferri et Quin. Cit.	9d. oz.

SUNDRIES.

Bed Pans, Round, Slipper	3/- each	Nail Brushes, Fine	1/6 doz.
Feeding Cups	4/6 doz.	Tooth Brushes	4/- doz.
Urinals, Male and Female	1/- each	Dressing Combs	4/- doz.
Clinical Half Min. Lens Front	1/3 each	Tooth Combs	2/6 doz.
Loofahs, 14 in., 16 in., Best Quality	3/6 doz.	Hair Brushes	7/6 doz.
Loofahs, 12 in., 14 in.	2/6 doz.	Shaving Brushes	5/6 doz.
Vacuum Flasks	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ each	Bath Gloves	4/6 doz.
Sponges, Honeycomb and Turkish	2/3 each	Baby Combs	3/- doz.
Giant Washleathers	2/3 each		

TOILET LINES & PACKED GOODS.

Alza Vanishing Cream	3d. 2/- doz. 21/- gross	Castor Oil, 1 oz. 2/6 ; 2 oz. 3/6 ; 4 oz. 5/- ; 8 oz. 7/6.
Alza Cold Cream	3d. 2/- doz. 21/- gross	Camphorated Oil, 1 oz. 3/3 doz. ; 2 oz. 5/6 doz. ; 4 oz. 8/- doz.
Alza Face Powder	3d. 2/- doz. 21/- gross	Glycerine, 1 oz. 3/- ; 2 oz. 4/- ; 4 oz. 6/6 ; 8 oz. 11/6.
Alza Henna Shampoo	3d. 1/6 doz. 15/- gross	Glycerine and Thymol, 4 oz. 5/- ; 8 oz. 7/6 doz.
Alza Skin Ointment	3d. 2/- doz.	Olive Oil, 4 oz. 6/- doz. ; 8 oz. 11/- doz.
Alza Coconut Oil S.	3d. 1/6 doz. 15/- gross	Cod Liver Oil, 4 oz. 6/- doz. ; 8 oz. 9/- doz.
Alza Camomile S.	3d. 1/6 doz. 15/- gross	Liq. Paraffin, 4 oz. 5/6 ; 8 oz. 9/6 ; 16 oz. 16/6.
Alza Compact Powder	6d. 4/- doz.	
Alza Perfume	7½d. 5/- doz.	

All ALZA Goods are carriage PAID.

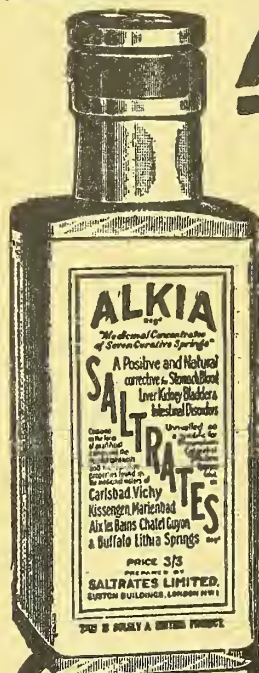
TERMS.—Cash with Order. Carriage Forward. Money Refunded if not satisfactory.

SEND AT ONCE, BEFORE STOCK IS EXHAUSTED, TO

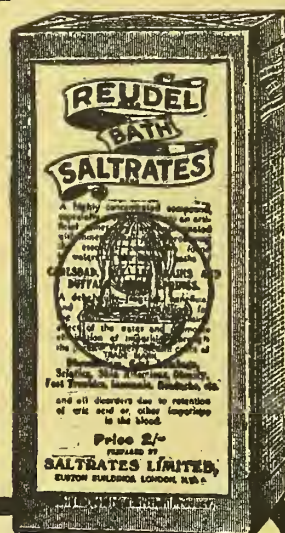
The ALZA Mfg. Co., MFG. WHOLESALE
:: CHEMISTS ::
Chorlton-cum-Hardy, MANCHESTER.

London Depot: L. H. EYRES, 69 SISTERS AVENUE, LONDON, S.W.11.

Two lines which can be recommended with Absolute Confidence



They always mean a pleased and satisfied customer because they do exactly what our advertisements say.



ALKIA SALTRATES

The most efficient Saline on the market and the best value for the money. Pleasant tasting and always satisfies the user. Widely advertised for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica or any Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Intestinal or Blood Disorders, Catarrhal Affections, etc.

SELLS AT 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath. Especially recommended in cases of Foot Troubles, Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness, Strains, Sprains, etc. Always extensively advertised.

SELLS AT 2/- AND 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)

NOT COMPOUNDED AS THE CHEAPEST PREPARATIONS OF THEIR KIND BUT THE BEST PRODUCIBLE REGARDLESS OF COST

GUARANTEED SALE TERMS

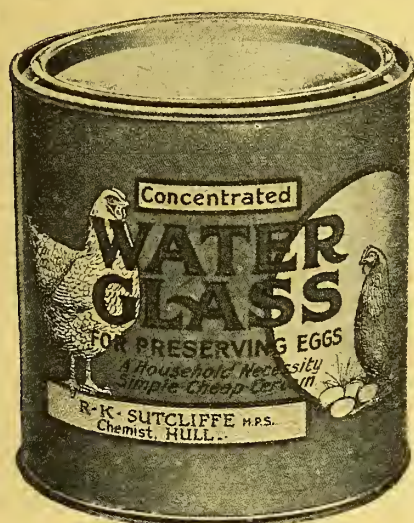
Free Bonus
Free Cases
Free Carriage

Carriage Paid and Free Cases in United Kingdom on orders for 3 dozen, which may be assorted. Showcards of strong selling power sent free on request. Display them in your window and attract extra business from our present extensive advertising campaign. Write for particulars of our Special Bonus Terms for WINDOW DISPLAY.

SALTRATES LIMITED, EUSTON BUILDINGS, LONDON, N.W.1.

Something to crow about ! ! !

WATERGLASS



Make the Housewife your ally by telling her how to preserve eggs when they are cheap. We have been doing our part for years, and our reward is in record-breaking figures each succeeding season.

Experience tells in this question—Waterglass is a tricky thing to pack.

**WE USE ONLY AN ALL-TIN
LEVER-LIDDED CONTAINER
WITH SOLDERED SEAMS**

A permanently clean and tight pack, offered in several styles with own name facilities, supported by Showcards, Window Bills, etc.

No Charge for Standard cases which hold 6 doz. 1 lb. size and 3 doz. 2 lb.

Highest Concentration - - - 140° Tw.

**LET US KNOW YOUR QUANTITY—
WE WILL TEMPT YOU WITH PRICES.**

Special Showcards & Window Bills.

**AYRTON,
SAUNDERS
& CO. LTD.**

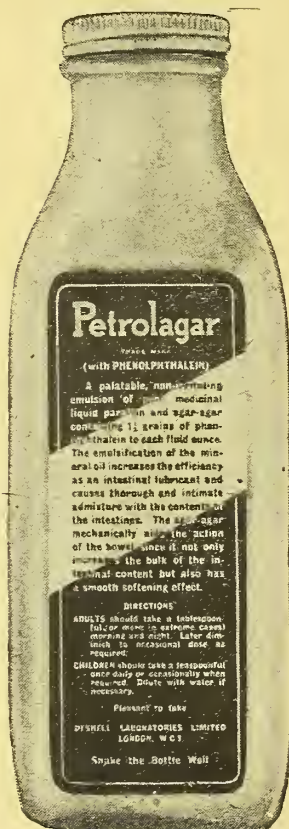
Everything Pharmaceutical
LIVERPOOL



Petrolagar

(DESHELL)

(TRADE MARK)



Issued in Pound and Half-pound Sizes as follows:

No. 1 -	PLAIN	No. 2 -	PHENOLPHTHALEIN
No. 3 -	ALKALINE	No. 4 -	UNSWEETENED

The Principle of Lubrication and Bulk calls for the usage of Petrolagar Plain in all cases unless special considerations indicate one of the other forms.

MADE IN ENGLAND BY

DESHELL LABORATORIES
LIMITED

1-3 BRIXTON ROAD

LONDON, S.W.9



Quality
is
reflected
in every aspect of
**Emulsion Antiseptic
Throat Pastilles** (*Kerfoot*)

THE EFFICACY of these Pastilles is proved by the growing demand after many years of public trial.

THE FORMULA includes no narcotics but consists of Menthol, Oil of Eucalyptus, Terebene, Norwegian Pine Oil and Gum Arabic.

THE COATING is one which was invented by us many years ago. It is always pleasant to taste and smell.

THE FINISH is hard and glossy and literally reflects the high quality of the Pastilles themselves.

THE SELLING AIDS include large panel showcards, circular counter cards, envelopes and cartons bearing Chemist's own name, display stand and outers for "Marble" Tins, etc.

THE PRICE is 3/- per lb. in bulk. 2 oz. and 4 oz. gold lacquered tins are 7/- and 12/6 dozen respectively; 9d. and 1/4 "Marble" Tins are 5/6 and 11/- per dozen respectively. Bonus of 1 dozen free tins with orders for 1 gross of "Marble" Tins.

B/177

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT

ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS, LTD.

WM. C. SLATER,
Managing Director.

ROYAL 290.



4 Carlisle Avenue,
E.C.3.

"ESSYNTHET, ALD, LONDON."

NEW CROP OTTO OF ROSE

GUARANTEED PURE AND DISTILLED BY
BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CIE, Kazanlik

NOW AVAILABLE.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES.

ESSENCES

HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies

FOR

FRIES & BRO. NEW YORK

The World-Renowned Makers of
FIRST QUALITY ESSENCES.

Stocks in London. **PEACH
APRICOT
HONEY
MAPLE**
&c.

Ask for
Quotations
& Samples.

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 7266. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Ald. London."

"ON WITH THE DANCE"

—But the perfect floor demands the economical use of



**"CRYSTOL"
FLOOR
GLOSS**

Delicately perfumed.
Artistically labelled.

PRICES { 1 lb. 9/6 per doz.
2 lb. 16/6 " "

In Fancy Cartons with Sifter Top.
COMPARE OUR PRICES.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD.
27, 28 CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.1
Branches at CARDIFF and LIVERPOOL.

£10 to the winner's supplier in the AMAMI £525 POPULARITY COMPETITION

You buy Amami 6d. Shampoos at 4/6 per doz. Please order your supplies through P.A.T.A. Wholesalers. They allow the same bonus—10%.

Energetic advertising keeps Amami continually before your customers. Consistent quality in the shampoo makes them regular users.

AMAMI, 11 BROAD ST., LONDON, W.C.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP .. A complexion soap.	10/-	1/-
PROLACTUM .. For the lips.	10/-	1/-
PARSIDUM JELLY .. For wrinkles.	10/-	1/-
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM .. A dressing cream.	22/6	2/6
BORANIUM .. A hair tonic.	22/6	2/6
CLEMINITE .. For a face lotion.	22/6	2/6
COLLIANDUM .. For a face tint.	22/6	2/6
PERGOL .. A deodorant.	22/6	2/6
TEKKO PASTE .. Camphor cream.	22/6	2/6
STALLAX .. For a shampoo.	13/6 22/6	1/6 2/6
JETTALINE .. For clearing the skin.	31/6	3/6
PHEMINOL .. A depilatory.	36/-	4/-
MENNALINE .. For the eyelashes.	36/-	4/-
MERCOLIZED WAX .. A face cream.	18/- 31/6	2/- 3/6
STYMOL .. For oily complexions and blackheads.	36/-	4/-
SILMERINE .. Hair-curling fluid.	22/6	2/6
BARSYDE .. Dandruff eradicator.	22/6	2/6
TAMMALITE .. For grey and faded hair.	22/6	2/6
LIQUID PERGOL .. To check excessive perspiration locally.	31/6	3/6
BICROLIUM .. For whitening the hands.	22/6	2/6
COCONOIDS .. For figure development.	31/6	3/6

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

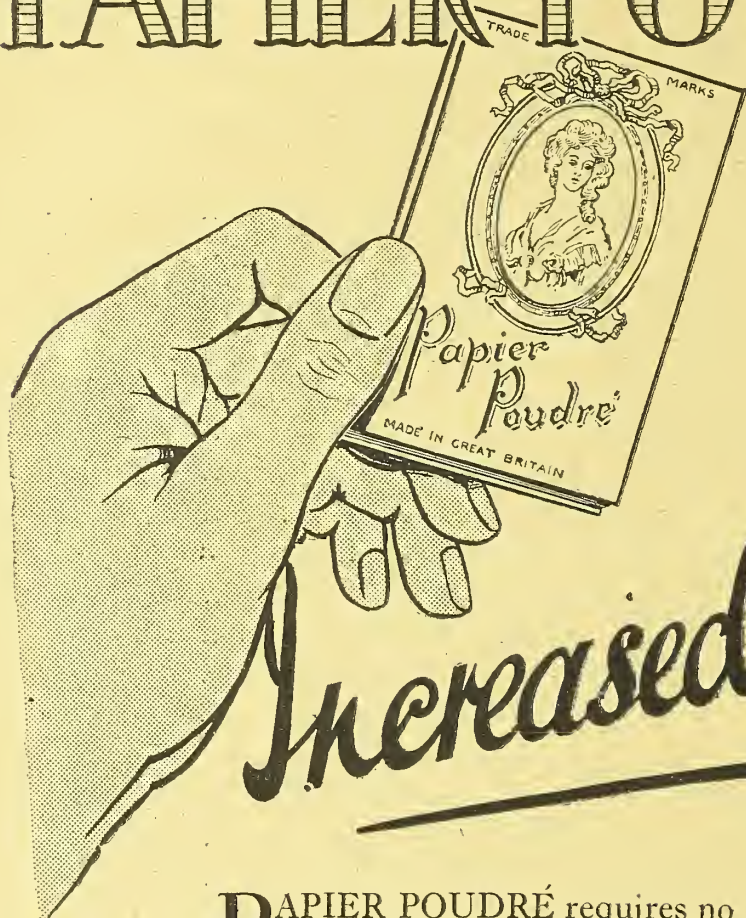
CLYNOL BERRIES .. For obesity.	36/- 58/6	4/- 6/6
SOFT PALERIUM .. For wrinkles.	45/-	5/-
LIQUID NAIL POLISH .. Brilliant and lasting.	10/-	1/-

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

PAPIER POUDRÉ



Increased Profits

PAPIER POUDRÉ requires no introduction. It has been popular with the public for many years. A new and charming cover will enhance its attractions in 1926.

PAPIER POUDRÉ books are not only convenient to carry and easy to use, but the leaves of specially prepared, daintily perfumed paper, possess absorbent and cleansing properties which render their use beneficial to the most delicate skin.

PAPIER POUDRÉ LTD., 46 BAKER ST., W.1

PAPIER POUDRÉ WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS

7½% discount upon orders for 6 doz. 8d. size (or equivalent in other sizes)

10% " " " 12 doz. 8d. size(" " ")

2½% for cash on receipt of goods or net cash 30 days.

Quantity	Or equivalent in other sizes	Net Cost per doz.	Your Cost	Sells for	Your Profit	Percentage of Profit on Selling Price
6 doz.	8d.P.A.T.A.	4/9½	£1 8 10	£2 8 0	19/2	40%
12 doz.	8d.P.A.T.A.	4/8	£2 16 2	£4 16 0	£1 19 10	41½%

Carriage paid to destination.

The above terms are conditional upon a window display for 14 days.
Minimum quantity supplied by Manufacturers, 6 doz. 8d. size, or equivalent.

AN extensive Advertising Scheme, including the "Daily Mail," "Daily Mirror" and "Daily Sketch" and the most popular magazines, is being launched this month.

A beautiful 4-colour reproduction of an original picture by Yeend King and an attractive "silent salesman" box will stimulate sales and make window and counter display arresting.

Study these profitable Window Display terms.

PAPIER POUDRÉ is now supplied in three sizes only, 4 tints in each. The percentage of profit has been greatly increased.

TINTS:

White, Rose, Rachel and Sunburn.

"POPPŒA"

(Registered)

1/- size "Poppœa" Rouge in booklet form
8/- per dozen.

PAPIER POUDRÉ LTD.
46 BAKER STREET, W.1





Use this New Showstand

It has already proved itself a good salesman of NUCTONE in many parts of the country. From a decorative point of view it would be hard to beat, and it forms a splendid link between our advertising and your cash-till. Ask for it when you next order NUCTONE.

You sell NUCTONE under a definite guarantee of safety backed by the manufacturers. When asked for a colour restorative for Grey Hair you can recommend it with confidence every time.

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

In

Four

Grades

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.
3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- doz.

NUCTONE ECLAIRE for fair & auburn hair. 3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- doz.

NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen's hair, 6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- doz.

NUCTONE ECLAIRE CONCENTRE for Ladies and Gentlemen with fair hair who want a quicker result.
6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- per doz.

Obtainable from your usual wholesalers or direct from—

QUELCH & GAMBLE, Ltd.
211/215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD., 4 Dering St., London, W.1

The British and Gold Medal Hair Dressing is in greater demand

ANZORA

Anzora is more popular than ever, and almost every man demands it. Order a supply at once and reap your share of the liberal profits. Anzora Cream for greasy scalps and Anzora Viola for dry scalps. Obtainable from Wholesalers. Terms: 12/- doz., retail at 18/- doz., 20/- doz., retail at 30/-

Note the new Viola label



A SUPPLY OF ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS & CUTOUTS SENT POST FREE.

If unable to obtain from your wholesaler write to Anzora Perfumery Co. Ltd., Willesden Lane, London, N. W. 6.

Down L. 41 Charterhouse Sq., E.C.1

are advertising to the Public

" ROUGE BRUNETTE " (P.A.T.A.)

" UN AIR DE PARIS "

" CREME ECLALYS "

(Offering Free Samples).

Our discounts leave you a liberal profit. Prepare your stock to answer the demand.

Delivery from Stock.

Telephone 1 Central 1954

MORGAN'S POMADE

A genuine preparation which performs all that it claims—namely, to restore grey and faded hair to its original colour, to strengthen the hair against further danger of becoming dry and thin, to remove and prevent the recurrence of scurf and all unhealthy conditions of the scalp.

Thirty-five years' solid reputation. On the list of the P.A.T.A.

Retail 1/9 per pot; 3/3 per pot.

Wholesale 14/- per doz.; 26/- per doz.

1-lb. jars for Saloon use at 6/3 per jar.

An equally sound and profitable line—

Marie Antoinette Eucalyptus Egg Julep Shampoo Powder

P.A.T.A. 1/6 boxes (7 3d. Shampoos), 12/- dozen boxes; 3 boxes Bonus with 3 dozen order. Loose Shampoos at 18/- gross; 1/- tins at 8/- doz.; 1/9 tins 14/- doz.; 1-lb. tins 30/- doz.

Obtainable from all the leading Wholesale Houses, or direct—
THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. 149 JUNCTION ROAD LONDON, N.19

(Note New Address)

(c)

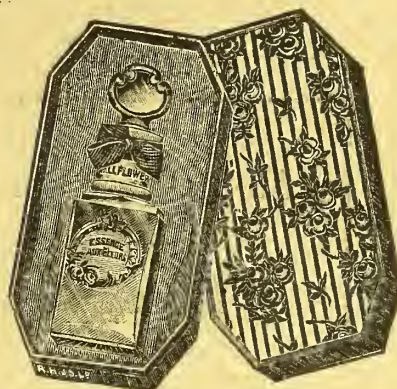
HOVENDEN'S PERFUMERY



No. 1166. (As illustration.)
Containing 2½ oz. (about).
Fancy Bottle, Best Triple Perfume,
Handsome Case, lined, 8/3 each.



No. 2316. (As illustration.)
Containing 1½ oz.
Cut Stoppered Bottle, best Triple Per-
fume, Handsome lined Case, 6/3 each.



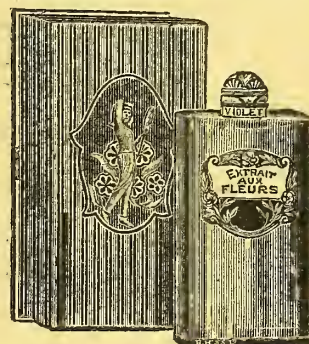
No. "C." (As illustration.)
Containing 1 oz.
Fancy Bottle, Good Perfume, 18/6 doz.



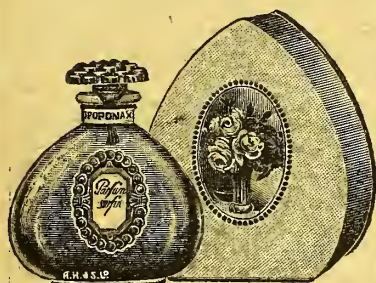
No. 5534c. (As illustration.)
Containing 1½ oz. (about).
Gilt Cap Bottle, French Blend
Perfume, in attractive Case,
5/9 each.



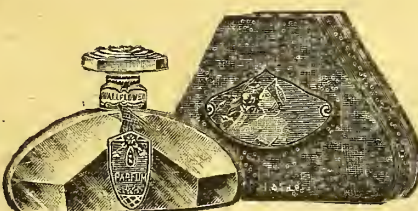
No. "B." (As illustration.) Containing 2oz.
(about). Fancy Bottle, Good Perfume, 30/- doz.



No. 6830. (As illustration.)
Containing 1 oz. (about).
Plain Stoppered Bottle, best
Triple Perfume.
Very smart Case, 37/6 doz.



No. 5089. (As illustration.)
Containing 2 oz. (about). Fancy Bottle,
Good Perfume, 30/- doz.



No. 3853. (As illustration.)
Containing ¾ oz. (about). Fancy Bottle,
Good Perfume, 22/6 doz.



No. 10793. (As illustration.)
Containing 1 oz. (about).
Fancy Stoppered Bottle, best Triple
Perfume, Pull-off Case, 33/6 doz.

We have a large selection of Fancy Cut Glass Bottles from 16/- doz.
up to 78/- doz., and shall be pleased to forward selection on approval.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.

89, 91, 93 and 95 CITY RD., FINSBURY, E.C.1 Tel.: Clerkenwell 7601, 7602, 7603 (3 lines).
29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W.1. Tel.: Museum 2810 (3 lines).
Factory: 41 to 53 BRITANNIA ROW, ISLINGTON, N.1.



AN
"All-the-Year-Round"
LINE.

Spurway's

LEMON CREAM

FOR THE HANDS.

A non-greasy cream which has a wonderful effect in softening and whitening the hands.

*A Valuable Preventative
of Chilblains.*

It is exquisitely perfumed and leaves a delightful aroma on the hands.

Artistically packed in dainty 4-oz. frosted bottles, fitted with glass-top corks.

1 doz. lots - 12/- per doz.
3 " " - 11/- " "

*Handsome show-cards sent with
each consignment.*

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.

CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA,
PARIS.

LEIPSIC NEW YORK
KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."
Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372.

RÉNÉ POMADE HONGROISE

SHOULD BE STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS



Sixpenny
Size
3/-
per doz.

Ninepenny
Size
4/-
per doz.

N. STECKLYN & SONS,

Chemists, Sundriesmen & Perfumers,

30 Dean Street, Soho, W.1.

17 Houndsditch, E.1.

Tele. No.: Regent 3642.

Tele. No.: Ave. 8121.



TRADE MARK

BIDWELL BIDWELL & CO LIMITED.

BIDWELL'S "GLORIA" and "PROPHYLACTIC" TOOTH BRUSHES.

Also Pure Bristle

HAIR, NAIL and SHAVING BRUSHES.

Highest Class—Gold Medal—Established 1839

GOOD SELLING LINES—

"COMPAGENIC" CASE. Two Hair
Brushes fitting into one another,
with Comb.

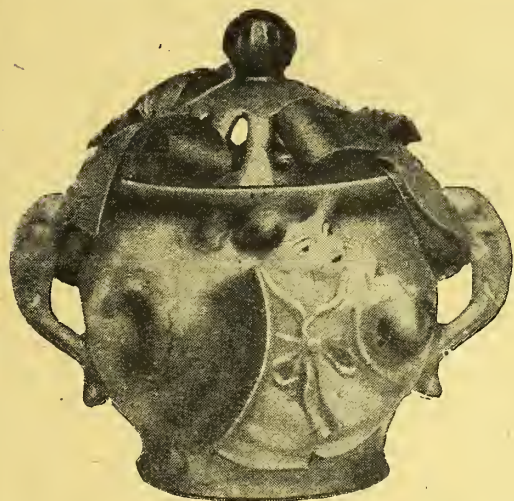
"SHINGLETT" HAIR BRUSHES in
Satinwood or Ebony.

SMALL ERINOID BRUSH & COMB in
leather case for Hand Bags.

BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES in
Transparent Tubes.

Factories: AXMINSTER, ENGLAND.

POT POURRI JARS



Filled with delicious
POT POURRI
blended to last for years.

Height of Jar, 4 inches.

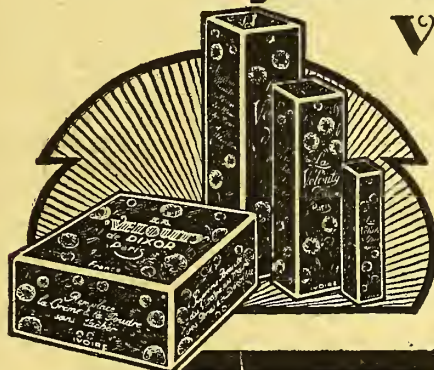
Width - - 4½ inches.

ASSORTED COLOURS.

Price 24/- per doz.

Ready for despatch from stock.

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3



VELOUTÉ de DIXOR PARIS .. COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

DAINTY PRESENTATION

Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead

Prices:—Full size pot 21/- doz.	Retail 2/9
Super Tube 22/- "	" 3/-
Large " 14/- "	" 2/-
Handbag " 3/- "	" 6d.

Made in three shades: WHITE, IVORY and NATURAL

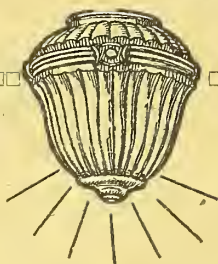
Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1

ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE RENE HEYMANS LTD.

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE
FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF
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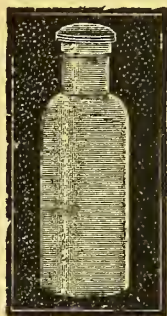
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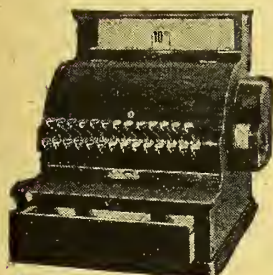
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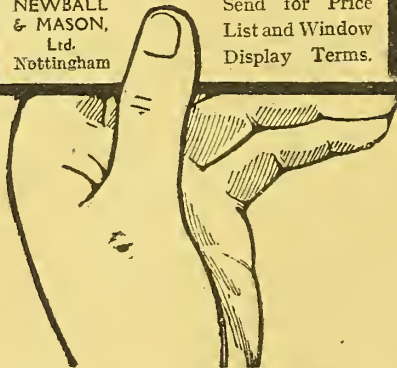
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Our best cash with order, carriage paid, prices are:—

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ANY RATS!!**

Whatever may be the size, type, colour or nationality of Rats it is impossible for them to exist if "Rodine" be used. In the War which is being constantly waged against these noxious animals "Rodine" wins first, last, and all the time. It gets everywhere and works scientifically—it wipes out swarms in a night. It yields a handsome profit to all Chemists who buy direct. Attractively advertised and price-protected it makes a most profitable side-line. Be sure you get "Rodine" direct from the Maker."

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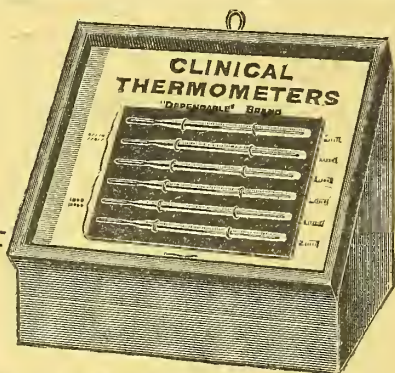
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Each in N.P. metal case.

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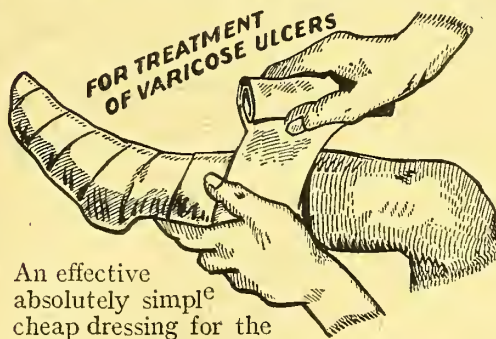
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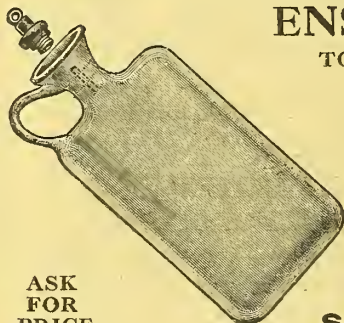
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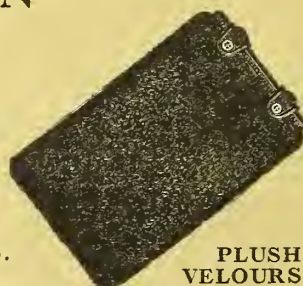
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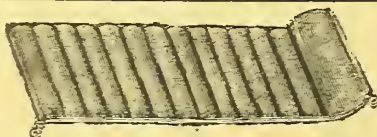
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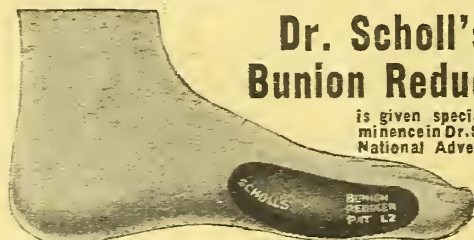
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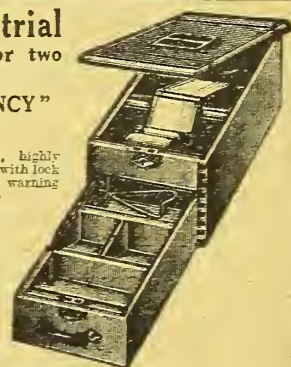
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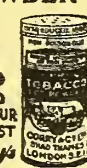
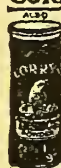
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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



Pains
all aches,
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Two or three of these advertisements are appearing every week in papers circulating widely in your locality.

The men and women who pass your door day by day see them regularly. They read how Musterole's kindly warmth will soothe away the aches and pains, the chills and coughs and colds that come to every family.

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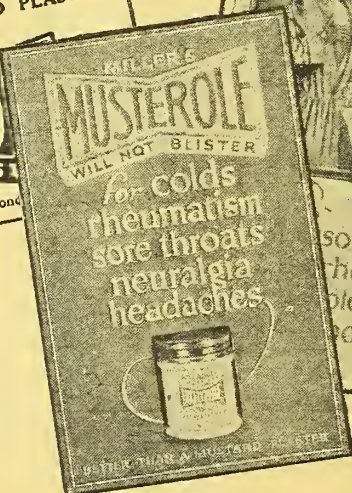
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Newcastle-under-Lyme Guardians.—Mr. C. J. Wain, Ph.C., drugs.

Oakham Guardians.—Mr. F. G. Pascall, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Whitby Council School.—S. L. Smith, Ltd., chemists, drugs, etc.

Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

At Southsea, Rosa H. Seaton, the wife of a shoemaker, committed suicide by drinking lysol while of unsound mind.

At Presteign, Gwendoline Wilcock, a young girl living with her grandmother, died unexpectedly. It was thought that the girl took some powdered strychnine which she found in the house; a verdict of "Death from poisoning by strychnine" was recorded at the inquest.

The West Middlesex coroner held an inquiry recently concerning the death of a nurse named Abbott, who had been arrested after smashing a medical practitioner's window at Southall. The evidence showed that after being placed in a cell Abbott was found in a speechless condition, and on her clothing being searched cachets of Medinal were found. A medical witness stated that the maximum dose was 10 gr. and 40 gr. would be sufficient to prove fatal. A verdict was recorded to the effect that the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind.

In the St. Pancras (London) coroner's court, on January 2, the circumstances of the death of Cecil Branson, who had been arrested on a charge of theft, were investigated. It was stated that after being detained at a local police station the accused was found dead. The divisional surgeon deposed that death was due to poisoning by potassium cyanide, and further evidence showed that the search of prisoners in such circumstances is of a routine character, rendering it possible for them to conceal small quantities of poison. The jury gave a verdict of "Suicide by taking cyanide of potassium during temporary insanity."

Birmingham

An appreciative notice of the late Mr. A. W. Gerrard and his work appeared in the "Birmingham News" on January 2.

Among the contributors to the Lord Mayor's "Albert" (France) Fund are Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cadbury, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow Cadbury, Sir Robert Bird, M.P., and Colonel and Mrs. Wyley (Coventry).

The annual whist drive and dance of the School of Pharmacy Students' Association was held at the Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston, on December 16. Many members and friends were present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Captain E. C. Bennison made a short speech, and Mrs. Bennison presented the whist prizes.

At the Imperial Hotel, on December 29, the staff, indoor and travelling, of Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., met in connection with the retirement from active participation in the business of Mr. W. E. Hipkiss, secretary and director. After dinner, numerous vocal and instrumental items were ably rendered by Messrs. F. Thomas, H. Burrill, R. G. Huggins, J. D. Garner, and J. Nield, the accompanist being Mr. W. Hunt. Mr. H. Boucher, the chairman, presented the token of the staff's esteem to Mr. Hipkiss, which took the form of a silver loving cup suitably inscribed. Mr. A. T. Hall, for the indoor staff, and Mr. W. H. Fletcher, for the travelling staff, made appropriate speeches, and the toast, "Our Guest," was proposed by Mr. W. Partridge. Mr. Hipkiss thanked all present, and an enjoyable evening closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

B B

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"Sale of Poisons by Wholesale"

A NEW edition of this useful booklet was published on January 1. This pamphlet, especially compiled for the use of commercial travellers and employees of wholesale houses, has been subject to revision in several particulars, and includes the provisions of the Northern Irish Pharmacy and Poisons Act, which is necessary for those who have dealings with chemists in Northern Ireland. The booklet contains a list of articles included in Part I of the Poisons Schedule, and indications of the "dangerous" drugs for the sale of which more stringent regulations have to be observed. A few blank pages are provided for additional items. The drug traveller who carries this in his pocket has at hand a trustworthy guide in any difficulties which he encounters in the course of his journey. The "Sale of Poisons by Wholesale" is supplied at 1s. each, post free.

Hull

There was an outbreak of fire, on December 31, in the basement in the premises of Boots, Ltd., King Edward Street. Considerable damage was done before the flames were subdued.

Mr. H. E. Thompson, 445 Beverley Road, who has represented Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., for over thirty years in the North and Eastern counties, is partially retiring, but for the present retains the Hull and district journey. Mr. Thompson has recently been granted Provincial rank in the Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons of the North and East Riding of Yorkshire.

Liverpool

New Year's Day is becoming more recognised as a holiday every year, most of the shops closing at noon. Many City men finished business on December 31 to resume operations on January 4. The post office had only one delivery at 10 a.m., so the subscribers to the *C. & D.* did not receive the paper until the next day.

A well-known perfumery firm received a number of last-minute orders, three days before Christmas. Knowing the uncertainty of both parcel post and passenger train services at this time of the year, they sent their traveller specially down from London with the goods, and his appearance was a pleasant surprise to their customers. Incidentally he carried a few more lines than were ordered; these were immediately snapped up by other chemists, and the firm were well repaid for their enterprise.

Manchester

The drapery and general stores are not to have it all their own way regarding the conducting of sales, as one notices that several chemists are having sales, hot-water bottles, soaps and perfumery being the chief kinds of lines offered.

The annual whist drive and dance in connection with the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association has always been an undoubted success, and it is hoped that this year's event will prove no exception. Members are requested to apply for their tickets in good time. (Particulars will be found in the "Coming Events" section of this issue.)

Sheffield

Several new cases of small-pox have been notified, mostly from the Firth Park district.

Chemists' accounts for Insurance work for the month amounted to £2,203. Some new records have been created for this class of work of late.

Among the recipients of a knighthood in the New Year honours list was William E. Hart, O.B.E., town clerk of Sheffield, and clerk to the local Insurance Committee.

Miscellaneous

BURGLARY.—The premises of Bennett & Morris, chemists, Coombe Road, New Malden, were entered by burglars on January 2. A small sum of money was stolen.

FIRE.—A defective electric circuit caused a slight outbreak of fire at the premises of Mr. J. R. Bell, chemist and druggist, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on January 2. The damage was not of an extensive nature.

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—F. R. Lax and T. H. Lax, agricultural merchants, Pickering, have applied to the North Riding County Council for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

COCOA FUSION NEGOTIATIONS.—It is announced that there is a possibility in the near future of a fusion between the cocoa and chocolate manufacturing firms of Rowntree & Co. and James Epps & Co. Negotiations are in progress for Messrs. Rowntree to obtain a controlling interest in Messrs. Epps & Co.

SULPHUR DESCRIPTION CASE.—At Surrey Quarter Sessions, on January 5, the hearing of the case in which Robinson Brothers, Ltd., Stephenson Place, Birmingham, were summoned for having sold goods to which, it was alleged, a false trade description, "flowers of sulphur," had been applied (*C. & D.*, December 19, 1925, p. 857),

was adjourned to the next sessions. It was stated that in the meantime application might be made for the case to be heard in the High Court.

LABELLING VETERINARY MEDICINES.—The Animal Medicine Makers' and Allied Traders' Association has issued a four-page leaflet protesting against the application of the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1925, to "many poisons outside and inconsistent with the original Act," and asking that "animal and poultry medicines, sheep dips and insecticides" be excluded from the present requirements as to labelling preparations containing poisons, or that the operation of the Labelling of Poisons Order be suspended for twelve months and the Act of 1925 be amended in the next Parliamentary session.

NATIONAL INSURANCE STAMPS.—Arrangements have been made between the Postmaster-General and the Ministers of Health and Labour whereby unused Health and Unemployment Insurance stamps of the denominations which were in use up to January 4, 1926, and for which employers have no further use, will, if they have not been affixed to any material, be accepted at any post office in exchange or part exchange for Health and Pensions Insurance stamps and Unemployment Insurance stamps of the new values. National Health Insurance stamps will not be accepted in exchange for Unemployment Insurance stamps. These arrangements will remain in force up to January 31, 1926.

DOCTORS AND CHEMISTS.—The proceedings of the Council of the British Medical Association state that, arising out of a letter from the secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, which stated that some of its members had complained of the dispensing of consultants' prescriptions by general practitioners, the Council agreed to a form of reply, recommended by the Medico-Political Committee, that it is a legal right of medical practitioners to dispense, and that the Council could not admit that that right should be curtailed. The Pharmaceutical Society had also written with regard to the question of prescribing and dispensing under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, and suggesting a discussion on the relationship between medical practitioners and pharmacists and the respective functions which they performed. The reply agreed to by the Council was that the respective functions of doctors and chemists raised a wide question of policy which the Council at present is not prepared to discuss.

Irish News**Brevities**

Owing to the continued illness of the principals, the drug business carried on for the past thirty-seven years at Derrygonnelly, co. Fermanagh, by D. Donaldson & Son is now in the market.

At the annual meeting of the Ulster Banking Co., Ltd., Mr. Wm. McMullan (Thos. McMullan & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists) was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee.

The Clerk to the Londonderry justices, reporting that there were only 137 convictions for drunkenness in the city during 1925, said that this state of affairs was due to public opinion and to the restrictions placed on the sale of methylated spirit.

At Portadown Petty Sessions, David Moore, Belfast, locally known as "the black doctor," who sells medicine in the Market Street, was fined 10s. and 10s. costs in each case for erecting a stand at a place, not allocated for that purpose, on two separate occasions.

Sir Thomas Robinson, presiding recently at the annual meeting of the United Commercial Travellers' Association in Dublin, said the tax of 33½ per cent. on glass bottles in the drug trade was a very serious matter. Two Ministers had said in the Dail that all the bottles that the trade required would be ready by July 1. Anyone in the trade could have told them that not only would they not have been ready last July, but they would not be ready by next July, or perhaps in July of the following year. There was not a single bottle for this trade manufactured in this country yet.

Scottish News

Chemists' Friendly Society

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the Chemists' Friendly Society will be held at 206 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on January 28, at 8 p.m. The annual report and cash statement, as at July 5, 1925, mentions that about 350 members have been admitted during the year. The ordinary benefit paid during this period shows a decrease over that for the previous year. The sum of £200 has been expended on dental, optical and other non-cash benefits. The Society's invested capital stands at £23,011 8s. 8d. The retiring directors, Messrs. J. Dick, J. B. McVittae, J. Weir, A. B. Gilmour, and J. H. Smith, are eligible for re-election. The arbitrators, Messrs. J. H. Hart, F. P. Sargeant, R. McNinch, J. Neil, and A. O. C. Dewar, fall to be re-elected. The cash account shows that advances amounting to £1,622 have been received from the Ministry and Board of Health; sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits granted total £835 11s. 5d.

Brevities

Mr. W. Bruce, chemist and druggist, Larkhall, has been re-elected to the presidency of the local merchants' association, a position he has held for ten years.

The death has occurred in Glasgow of Emeritus Professor J. G. McKendrick, aged eighty-three. Professor McKendrick, who was well known to West of Scotland chemists, was an ex-Provost of Stonehaven. After serving for a time as Fullerton Professor at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, he was appointed to the Chair of Physiology in the University of Glasgow in 1876, a post which he held for 30 years, retiring in 1906. In 1882 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Aberdeen University, and in 1884 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Aberdeen

At Aberdeen Sheriff Court, on January 5, Joseph Nelson, dental mechanic, was fined £4 or twenty-one days' imprisonment for practising as a dentist without being registered. It was stated that defendant had been registered from 1921 to 1924, but had not renewed his licence.

A monograph on the variations in the composition of milk has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, 120 George Street, Edinburgh, at £1 1s. The author is Dr. J. F. Tocher, Ph.C., Aberdeen, who is consulting chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Edinburgh

Local chemists have been asked to prepare a list of "dangerous drugs" in stock at the beginning of this year.

The daughter of a suburban chemist persuaded the assistant to give her the largest box available, recently, during the absence of her father, who, on his return, recognised the case, which had been converted into a sledge, as a five-shilling "empty."

Colonial and Foreign News

IRAQ ALCOHOL DUTIES.—Preparations containing alcohol destined for medicinal uses are charged at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whatever may be the actual content of alcohol. Perfumes containing alcohol pay a duty of 48 rupees per Imperial gallon.

EXEMPTED PREPARATIONS OF COCAINE IN INDIA.—Following a resolution of the Finance Department (R. Dis. No. 4—E.O.—25, Dec. 7, 1925), the Government of India have decided to include the following preparations in the list of exempted preparations of cocaine attached to Customs Circular No. XVII of 1924: (i) Parke, Davis & Co.'s Kola Compound; (ii) Parke, Davis & Co.'s Coca Cordial; (iii) Burgoyne, Burbidge's Ixidama; (iv) Parke, Davis & Co.'s Kola Cordial; and (v) Wright & Co.'s Damiana Elixir. These preparations will enjoy this exemption only so long as they do not contain more than one-tenth per cent. of cocaine.

SALARIES IN GERMANY.—The arbitrators appointed by the Minister of Labour of the Reich to settle the dispute between the Association of German Pharmacists and the Union of Assistant Pharmacists regarding salaries established the following scale: Qualified pharmacists, 285 to 440 marks; students, 235 to 335 marks; assistants who have passed the preliminary examination, 180 to 245 marks a month. The salaries are graded according to the relative local cost of living into five classes, the index figure of the town or commune serving as the basis of classification. These salaries were to remain in force until March 31, 1926; however, since the award was not accepted by the proprietors, the results of the preliminary discussions regarding the elaboration of the next edition of the official drug tariff are being awaited prior to another attempt at arbitration.

PRICE MAINTENANCE IN SPAIN.—In consequence of a large number of petitions presented by Spanish manufacturers and various bodies to the Minister of Labour, Commerce, and Industry, a Royal Order has been issued to define more clearly the illegal acts contemplated in article 132 of the law on industrial property of May 16, 1902. In consequence of the interpretation now laid down in this order, it is illegal to sell an article distinguished by a trade mark duly registered in Spain at a price below the minimum retail price established by the manufacturer. This step has been taken owing to the many complaints by manufacturers that their goods are being "cut," largely by retailers offering so-called "gifts," in conjunction with the sale of certain articles, a course which is held to depreciate the value of trade-marked goods, and infringes the proprietary rights of the manufacturer.

FEDERACION FARMACEUTICA CUBANA is the title of a new society recently founded in Havana by a number of prominent Cuban pharmacists. The objects of the Cuban Pharmaceutical Federation are: To promote good-fellowship and collaboration among all members of the profession in order to defend their legitimate rights in a spirit of cordial consideration, free from petty rivalry; to raise the *prestige* of the profession, as well as the social and material conditions of its members; to agitate for the publication of an official drug tariff establishing the rates of remuneration due to pharmacists for their professional work in compounding prescriptions and selling medicines. Finally, the Federation proposes to promote the sale of Cuban pharmaceutical specialities manufactured in registered laboratories, and to combat by all legitimate means the invasion of foreign preparations emanating from dubious firms. Dr. Alfredo Figueroa, director of "La Farmacia Cubana," and formerly inspector-general of pharmacies, was elected first President of the Federation.

THE TITLE "CHEMIST-PHARMACIST."—It is customary for many pharmacists in Spanish countries to assume the title "Químico-Farmacéutico" (chemist-pharmacist), in analogy with the Italian form of "Chimico-Farmacista." Recently Dr. J. Maguin, President of the Argentine Chemical Society, launched a prosecution against Don F. W. Huspaur, a pharmacist of Buenos Aires, for the illegal use of an academic degree, i.e., the adoption of the title "chemist." The opinion of the Faculty of Medicine and of the National Department of Health was sought, and both bodies stated that chemistry forms the basis of the pharmacist's studies; further, law No. 4,687, by stipulating that chemical and pharmaceutical works must be managed by a chemist or pharmacist holding a diploma, expressly empowers the latter to undertake the functions of a chemist. Finally, evidence was adduced to prove that it was an old-established custom for pharmacists in Buenos Aires and other parts of Argentina to adopt the title of "químico-farmacéutico," the same as is the case with the use of the designation "physician and surgeon." The Court accepted these views justifying the use of the title "chemist" by pharmacists, and dismissed the charge against Don Huspaur on the grounds that it was devoid of any foundation. This verdict has been received with great satisfaction by Argentine pharmacists, who regarded the instigation of the prosecution as a direct attack on their professional honour and dignity, emanating as it did from the director of the Chemical Institute in the National Department of Health.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and **R.O.** Registered Office.

ALFA STRINGS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in strings for musical instruments, sports, surgical and all other purposes, made of silk, gut or other material, dealers in musical instruments, etc. The directors are: F. Berner and E. Flury. R.O.: 378 St. John Street, London, E.C.1.

BIRSTALL DYE AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of industrial, analytical and research chemists, chemical engineers, manufacturers of synthetic organic products, aniline dyers and intermediates, etc. The directors are: E. Brooksbank and P. E. R. Smethurst. Solicitors: Scholefield, Taylor & Maggs, Batley.

BRITISH PROPRIETORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of toilet, medicinal, and other compounds, face powders, creams and preparations, soaps, shampoo and other powders, etc. The directors are: Miss E. M. Russ and Kathlyn Priestman. Solicitors: Engall & Crane, 28 Bedford Road, London, W.C.1.

JAMES RICHARDSON & Co, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £15,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a dry-salter and dyewood cutter carried on by J. W. Richardson at Nether Mills, 42 East Street, Leeds, as "James Richardson & Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of chemists, druggists, drysalts, dyers, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in tannin materials, etc.

STANLEY BARTER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the formula for the preparation and manufacture of an antiseptic ointment known as "Balmex, the Better Ointment," and an antiseptic soap known as "Balmex Soap." The directors are: S. W. Barter, C. R. Stanyon, G. Potter, A. Weston Jones, and T. F. Clarke. R.O.: 285 Brockley Road, Brockley, London, S.E.4.

T. HAWKSLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of surgical, acoustic and physiological instrument makers and factors and opticians, carried on by Maria G. Hawksley, T. M. Hawksley, and C. W. Hawksley at 351 Oxford Street, and 2 Sedley Place, W. The directors are: Mrs. Maria G. Hawksley, T. M. Hawksley, and Mrs. H. Hawksley. R.O.: 351 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

A. F. SUTER & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. F. Suter, to develop and turn to account the business formerly carried on by him at 133 Fenchurch Street, E.C., and elsewhere as "A. F. Suter & Co.," and to carry on the business of shellac and gum importers, exporters and merchants. The directors are: A. F. Suter and A. P. Lawrence. R.O.: 133 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

FEENAMINT PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of the medicinal preparation known as "Feenamint," to adopt an agreement with Health Products Corporation (vendors), a corporation organised under the laws of the State of New York, U.S.A., and to acquire trade mark No. 440,391 (Class 3), 1923, known as "Feenamint." R.O.: 2, Melbourne Place, London, W.C.2.

WRIGLEY PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £15,000. Objects: To carry on the business of sugar growers and refiners, manufacturers of and dealers in chewing gum, chewing sweets, confectionery and medical preparations, manufacturers and preservers of and dealers in food and food products, dealers in gums, essential oils, sugar, glucose, flavouring extracts, etc. Solicitors: C. R. Enever & Co., Broad Street House, London, E.C.2.

GAMMA MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the M.J.D. Syndicate, Ltd., to develop and turn to account the rights referred to therein, and to carry on the business of chemists, manufacturing chemists, agents,

exporters, importers and general merchants, etc. The directors are: J. T. Hughes-Jones, E. Murray, and J. H. Disney. R.O.: 28 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

C. F. PIZZALA & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a thermometer manufacturer carried on by F. A. Pizzala at 383 City Road, London, as Chas. F. Pizzala & Co., and to carry on the same and the business of glass-blowers, manufacturers of and dealers in meteorological, surgical and scientific instruments of all kinds, etc. The directors are: F. A. Pizzala and Mrs. Leah Pizzala. R.O.: 'Weavers' Hall, 22 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

J. & H. TAYLOR (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturing opticians carried on by J. O. Taylor and H. L. Taylor at Albion Street, Birmingham, under the style of "J. & H. Taylor," and to carry on the business of opticians, eyeglass and spectacle makers, manufacturers of and dealers in optical machinery, scientific instruments, photographic materials, chemicals, china, porcelain, and other wares, etc. The directors are: J. O. Taylor, H. L. Taylor, F. H. Willis, H. O. Taylor, and S. Taylor. R.O.: Dioptric Works, Albion Street, Birmingham.

WAIPUNA KAURI GUM Co.—At a meeting held in London on December 16, 1925, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. M. Lancaster, 46 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., was appointed liquidator.

CAPSOL PRODUCTS, LTD.—At a meeting held at Blackpool on December 21, 1925, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. L. Aspinall, 32 Talbot Road, Blackpool, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors was held at the above address on January 5.

MAYBELL'S PHARMACIES, LTD.—A meeting of creditors was held recently at 3 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C., when the chair was occupied by Mr. F. Rowland, the liquidator. A statement of affairs disclosed liabilities £2,460 17s. 2d., of which £1,840 7s. 4d. was in respect of a bank overdraft. The assets were estimated at £703 (net, £490 14s. 11d.). It was reported that the company was registered in October 1923, with a nominal capital of £1,000. The liquidator stated that negotiations were at present in progress with a view to the sale of the business, and it was decided to confirm the voluntary liquidation of the company, with Mr. Rowland as liquidator. The following are among the creditors:—May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £75; Butler & Crispe, £25; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £35.

AMALGAMATED PHOTOGRAPHIC MANUFACTURERS, LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on December 31 at Winchester House, London, E.C., for the purpose of considering resolutions for the reduction of the capital of the company from £930,000, divided into 100,000 "A" preference shares of £1 each, 600,000 "B" preference shares of £1 each, and 400,000 ordinary shares of 11s. 6d. each, to £506,159 10s., divided into 100,000 "A" preference shares of £1 each, 427,681 "B" preference shares of 10s. each, 172,319 "B" preference shares of £1 each, and 400,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, such reduction to be effected by cancelling capital which had been lost or was unrepresented by available assets. Mr. F. G. Thomas, C.M.G., K.C., who presided, said that the company was now carrying on business at a profit, and it was therefore desirable that those profits should be distributed among the shareholders. It would be appreciated that before dividends could be paid the large items which appeared in their last balance-sheet—namely, the debit balance of £18,340, and the loss sustained on the sale of the Bedford factory of £32,913, and writing down of other items—must be dealt with. The amount to be written off the various items as recommended under the scheme, was £423,841. After a short discussion the resolutions were put to the meeting and declared by the chairman to be carried by the requisite majority, and at separate meetings of the ordinary "A" and "B" preference shareholders the scheme was approved.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on December 6, Mr. Philip F. Rowsell (President) in the chair. Miss Buchanan was absent by doctor's orders, and the President stated that Mr. Sargeant was not yet sufficiently recovered from his illness to travel. Mr. Beardsley sent an apology for absence.

DEATHS

The PRESIDENT, before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting, made sympathetic reference to the deaths of three well-known and esteemed members of the Society—Messrs. A. W. Gerrard, Birmingham, A. E. Marsh, Leicester, and W. W. Savage, Brighton. Mr. Gerrard, the President said, was a Dorset man and a near neighbour of his, and it was only a few weeks since they had lunched together. At that time Mr. Gerrard seemed hearty and in his usual spirits. By the majority of the members he would be remembered for his regular attendance at the British Pharmaceutical Conference meetings, which he had attended ever since 1870. He was a practical pharmacist, and his scientific spirit was evidenced by the numerous papers that he had contributed to the Conference. Mr. Marsh was one of the most active members in Leicester, and a barrister-at-law, and in 1924-1925 was chairman of the local branch. Mr. Savage was apparently well and hearty when he (the President) saw him a few weeks ago. He had played a prominent part in pharmacy, and had also been a member of the Brighton Town Council for a number of years. His death would cause a great loss to the locality. The President added that he was sure that the Council would wish to send to the relatives of each of the members he had named a message of condolence.

The members indicated their approval by standing in silence.

The President also mentioned the death of Mr. J. H. Maiden, a corresponding member of the Society since 1892, who died at Sydney, on November 8, at the age of 66, and whose life work had been in the direction of research in eucalyptus. The Society greatly regretted his passing.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Thirty-seven persons were elected members of the Society, and sixty-one persons as student-associates. A number of persons were restored to the Register, and also a number to the Society. The registrar reported that 139 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

CORRESPONDENCE

Seasonable greetings were received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, and these were heartily reciprocated at the suggestion of the President.

The Tokio Imperial University Library authorities wrote thanking the Society for the generous gift of a number of books to replace some of those lost in the recent disaster.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

A copy of the report of the British delegates to the Conference held at Brussels in September was received from the Privy Council. The report, after relating the general course of the proceedings and the recommendations put forward (*C. & D.*, October 24, p. 588), concluded:—

We are in general agreement with the various resolutions and recommendations adopted, but desire to make the following reservations on points of detail:—

(1) We do not agree with the method of preparing fluid extracts indicated in Article 5. On the Continent both liquids and solids are always prescribed by weight, and the proportion of any ingredient of a preparation is expressed in terms of weight. In Great Britain, with few exceptions, it is the practice to measure liquids by volume and solids by weight, and the proportion of a solid ingredient of a liquid preparation is expressed by stating the weight of the ingredient present in a given volume of the preparation. As liquid preparations in this country are usually prescribed

by volume, this practice is more convenient and, in our view, gives more accurate results. We think, therefore, that the British practice should be maintained.

(2) We do not recommend for acceptance the proportions of alcohol stated in all the various alcoholic preparations described on pages 6-9.

(3) We do not recommend for acceptance the standards suggested on pages 6-9 for the following preparations:—

Extractum belladonnæ	Pulvis strychni
Unguentum belladonnæ	Tinctura scillæ
Tinctura cantharidis	Acetum scillæ
Tinctura strychni	Oxymel scillæ
Extractum strychni	Sirupus chlorali hydrati

(4) We do not recommend for acceptance the nomenclature proposed for the following preparations:—

Nux vomica, seeds and powder	Paregoric
Extract of nux vomica	Ergot
Tincture of nux vomica	Fowlers solution
Dover's powder	Cannabis indica
	Solution of nitroglycerin

The matter was referred to the Science Committee.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA REVISION

A letter was received from the General Medical Council, inviting the Society to send two delegates for the purpose of discussing general questions relating to the proposed revision of the British Pharmacopœia. On the proposition of the PRESIDENT, the invitation was accepted.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

This Committee reported that it had decided to recognise certain institutions for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination, and others for chemistry, physics and botany. The Committee recommended that the first examination in science of the University of Glasgow be accepted for the purposes of exemption from the Preliminary Scientific examination. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £30 2s. 7d., amounted to £6,630 14s. 10d., comprising the following items: Subscriptions, £149 2s.; examination fees, £2,823 9s.; registration fees, £266 14s.; restoration fees, £6 6s.; penalties, £130 9s. 4d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" advertisements, etc., £1,247 2s. 8d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," student-associates' subscriptions, £17 17s.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £25 13s. 5d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £12 4s. 2d.; School of Pharmacy, £19 10s.; "Year-Book," £6 8s.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £93 9s. 5d.; interest on investments, £287 14s. 9d.; sundries, 4s. 6d.; income-tax refunded, £14 8s.; transferred from deposit account, £1,500. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £6,493 19s. 9d., leaving a balance of £136 15s. 1d. The balances on the other accounts were: Benevolent Fund (current account), £69 8s. 5d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £192 10s. 9d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £271 0s. 2d.; Orphan Fund, £104 7s. 9d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £4,007 15s. 5d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £814 5s. 2d. be approved. The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that five applications had been considered, and grants varying from £20 to £30 had been made. The following special contributions were announced: Preston and District Pharmacists' Association, £3 15s.; Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association, £2 10s.; Essex County Pharmacists' Association, £7 14s. 10d.; W. Browne, 17s.; Ipswich and District Branch, £2 2s.; S. A. and S. T. Milbank, £3; Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association, £2 16s. 6d.; Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, £2 2s. Donations: A. Wander, Ltd., £100. Orphan Fund (special contribution): Portsmouth and District Association, £3 3s. The Committee considered the practicability of recommending payment of a Christmas bonus in accordance with the custom of the past few years, and recommended that a Christmas gift of £10 be paid to each of the annuitants, with the exception of the four to be elected on the following day. In these cases the bonus should be £5. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee reported that during the month five applications had been considered, and grants made ranging from £5 to £50.

LABELLING OF POISONS ORDER

Letters were received transmitting resolutions and expressions of protest against the Labelling of Poisons Order. The correspondents were the Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch (*C. & D.*, December 5, 1925, p. 803); the Edinburgh and South-East Scottish Branch (*C. & D.*, December 19, p. 863); the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation; and the Animal Medicine Makers' and Allied Traders' Association.

The secretary was instructed to reply to the various letters and resolutions that no recent changes had been made in the Poison Regulations, that while any member of the Society is invited to communicate with the secretary in the event of his experiencing any difficulty in carrying out the Regulations, it is not proposed to issue any general instructions.

As to the duty of enforcing the observance of the Regulations, this is clearly cast upon the Society, but in so far as the Dangerous Drugs Acts are concerned, it is a condition of the pharmacist's authorisation that he should be lawfully keeping open shop for the sale of poison, and in accordance with the terms of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act he is not lawfully doing so, although he is qualified, unless the Regulations are complied with.

The officials of the Home Office are therefore entitled to take proceedings under the Dangerous Drugs Act, and if a court was satisfied that the Regulations had not been complied with, a conviction could follow under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

With regard to the Labelling of Poisons Order, the Council are unable to agree that it had been made without adequately considering the difficulties of administration. The Act empowering the Order was passed on May 17, 1923, and the Order was not in fact made until December 9, 1924, and then its actual coming into force was postponed until January 1, 1926. The fullest opportunity was given to the Council both by correspondence and interviews to discuss with the officials of the Privy Council the terms of the Order, and with the exception of one request the suggestions of the Society were adopted. The request referred to which was not acceded to was rejected because the Government were advised that what the Society wished done would be *ultra vires*. The Council are further unable to accept the view that the Order will interfere with the public procuring their legitimate needs.

This was all the public business.

Branch Meetings

Stoke-on-Trent.—A meeting of the North Staffordshire Branch was held on December 8, Mr. S. G. Challinor presiding. Mr. Pickering, B.Sc., late principal of the Burslem Technical School, gave an address on the *Educational Training of the Pharmaceutical Student*. The number of hours' attendance for botany and physics (sixty in each case), he said, was inadequate, and proved to be a trap for the unwary student who was inclined to underestimate the difficulty of the examinations. It was a mistake also to omit organic chemistry at this stage. Providing that the student had made certain progress in inorganic chemistry, the concurrent study of the two branches was mutually helpful. There should be written examinations as well as practical and oral tests. Four papers (two in chemistry and one each in botany and physics) should be set and marked by the responsible examiners; they should be worked locally under the supervision of the education authorities, and only those students who reached a satisfactory standard should be called up to Bloomsbury Square for the practical and oral examinations. Mr. Pickering suggested that a student who had to face a written examination at the end of his course would pursue his studies more regularly and systematically, and would not be tempted to cram up little pamphlets which professed to find an easy way to satisfy the examiners. The standard of attainment expected would be stabilised and haphazard results eliminated.

The C. & D. Retail Price List

Our appeal to the drug trade to start the New Year well by using the *C. & D.* Retail and Dispensing Price List has brought us several enthusiastic letters regarding the altered form of the list, and promises to help us in the steps we are taking to make the use of the list universal in the retail drug trade. The ingenious idea of giving the cost price in a form that retail customers cannot grasp at a casual glance is, we find, much appreciated. The promotion of reasonable uniformity in prices is best attained by employing in pharmacies a price list which is founded on sound principles, allows a proper margin of profit to ensure that a business pays, and



RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total amount for that turnover being added, together with the net profit, to the nearest decimal. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, liquids would be sold by measure and solids by weight.

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lowest figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the list may be increased as follows: For one pint add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The gallon price for oils is obtained by dividing the cost price by 4, for 7½ lbs. sales multiply the cost by 10, for 14½ lbs. by 20, and for 28½ lbs. by 30. For intermediate drachm prices divide 1 oz. quantities by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the grain prices divide the drachm selling price by 40.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain, for 1 lb. selling price add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the 4-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37½ per cent.); for the 1-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43½ per cent.).

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 11) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the drug-trade private mark **MELBORACIS** should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "**C. & D.**" only, should then be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in list as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up-to-date.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulae in the list are: B.P. (British Pharmacopoeia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopoeia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.C.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulae).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the cost price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain, and generally in Ireland, of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist*, 1926 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the *C. & D.* series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follows:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.
B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908 and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1908; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870; and Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.
C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908 and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1908; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870; and Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.
D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.
E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulae exist, a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary and Counter Practice," and other *C. & D.* publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in the cost of ingredients make this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 1s. post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This *C. & D.* feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses. For comparative table for the year 1918-25 see *C. & D.*, December 26, 1925, p. 915.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stock taking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock taking for the drug trade. The sheets, lettered into a past, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (24, 48, and 96) with blank pages at the end.

Published as a Supplement to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

"C. & D." DRUG INDEX

	1924	1925
Jan.	156.0	157.0
Feb.	160.3	161.0
Mar.	160.7	161.3
April	159.3	160.3
May	158.7	159.0
June	156.2	156.8
July	154.7	155.6
Aug.	154.2	154.6
Sept.	154.7	154.9
Oct.	152.3	153.8
Nov.	154.4	154.5
Dec.	152.7	153.2
DRUG INDEX (1913=100)		
—	1924	1925
Jan.	235.6	252.6
Feb.	243.0	259.6
Mar.	248.1	265.6
April	250.3	263.6
May	251.8	262.8
June	250.3	262.8
July	250.3	262.8
Aug.	250.3	262.8
Sept.	248.4	262.7
Oct.	248.4	262.7
Nov.	248.4	262.0
Dec.	248.4	262.0

is consistent in following market changes. The *C. & D.* being a first-hand authority on drug-trade prices, and employing specialists to compile the list, is in a unique position to fulfil these requirements. To bring the list further to the notice of the trade we have produced, as an advertisement, a miniature edition, a fourth the size of the list sent out with the *C. & D.* Although so much reduced, everything in the list can be read with ease by those possessing normal sight, which is a tribute to the brilliance of the new type which was specially selected for the list. Those of our subscribers who would like to have a copy of the miniature edition, the first page of which is printed here, can have a copy sent on receipt of a postcard request.

CASCARILLA.—Attention is drawn in the Bahamas "Tribune" to the possibilities of cultivating cascarilla bark, which is indigenous to the Bahamas. The 15,455 lb. that were exported in 1923 fetched £80 per ton.

THE NEEDS OF GUISELEY.—Guiseley people having been complaining of inconvenience because the town's two chemists closed their shops on Tuesday afternoons, the chairman of the Urban District Council reported at a recent meeting that he had interviewed one of the chemists, Mr. J. F. Usher, Ph.C., who had agreed to close on Thursday afternoons for three months.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, January 12, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, January 23. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the third exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

Report on the December Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on December 8 contained one part by weight of lead carbonate, one part of cupric sulphate, and eight parts of barium carbonate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:

Pb	...	...	...	...	7.8
Cu	...	...	...	...	2.5
Ba	...	...	...	...	55.7
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	26.6
SO ₄	...	...	...	...	3.8
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	3.6
					100.0

Calcium, manganese and a nitrate were also present in small proportion, as impurities, and the mixture afforded faint indications of the presence of traces of a chloride.

Samples of the powder were distributed to sixty-nine students, and twenty-seven reports were submitted for examination. The carbonic acid radical was the only constituent detected in every case, the failures in the detection of the other main constituents being: Lead, 11; copper, 6; barium, 4; sulphuric acid radical, 5. Fifteen students overlooked the not very abundant evolution of water when the powder was gently heated in a dry tube.

This exercise provided a comparatively simple example of an analysis in which an insoluble substance had to be dealt with. Boiling with hydrochloric acid, whether dilute or concentrated, did not effect complete solution, but left a residue of barium sulphate to be filtered off and fused with sodium carbonate. When this barium sulphate was wholly freed from lead by boiling for some time with moderately concentrated hydrochloric acid, followed by thorough washing with hot water, the analyses of the aqueous extract and of the acid solution after the fusion were not difficult, but most reports show that the fused mass still contained lead, and this had to be removed by a second hydrogen sulphide precipitation, which ought to have been avoided. Instead of examining the original hydrochloric acid extract from the powder and the insoluble residue entirely separately, some students attempted analyses in which both—in varying degrees in different cases—were combined, and these met with varying measures of success or failure. The best procedure was to separate completely the insoluble material from the portion soluble in acid and to make the former the subject of an independent examination. While it was stated in a few reports that the powder all dissolved in nitric acid, it is most likely, in view of the extremely slight solubility of barium sulphate in the acid, that the incon-

spicuous remaining turbidity of the solution was either overlooked, or ignored as unimportant. In some instances the insoluble residue was fused with fusion mixture, and potassium derived from the latter was reported as if present as a constituent of the original powder.

The source of error which gave rise to most mistakes was the failure to ensure the precipitation in Group II of the whole of the remaining lead, as sulphide. It becomes necessary to repeat again and again—in short, as often as a mixture containing one of the metals concerned is submitted for analysis—that, owing to the ready decomposition of the sulphides of lead, bismuth, and cadmium by hydrochloric acid of moderate concentration, and especially when hot, it is imperative that the final saturation with hydrogen sulphide of the solution under examination should be carried out when the liquid is quite cold and when the concentration of acid present is very small—excess of acid having been got rid of by evaporation or partial neutralisation with ammonia, or the acid concentration having been reduced sufficiently by abundant dilution with water. In a great many instances in the present analysis lead was still present in the filtrate from Group II, and gave rise to erroneous conclusions regarding metals belonging to succeeding groups. Thus the white precipitate of lead hydroxide, not infrequently observed on adding the iron-group reagents, was usually taken for aluminium hydroxide, while the black precipitate of lead sulphide obtained at the zinc-group stage was quite commonly reported as due to cobalt, and in one or two cases as due to nickel. These experiences should serve to impress the urgent need of attention to the often-repeated precautions already mentioned.

The presence of most of the impurities was comparatively easily recognised when these were suitably tested for. It is noteworthy that the trace of manganese was detected by two students only, and that the reports in general afford little indication of any test having been applied which was likely to show that the powder contained it.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

R. SHILLING, 3 Barmouth Road, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—

HERBERT BERRY, 5 Trafalgar Road, Wigan.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSIS

1. Correspondents who are unqualified:—

R. Shilling (First Prize) ...	93	E. L. C. ...	80
H. Berry (Second Prize) ...	92	Brock ...	79
W. T. H. ...	91	Tonco ...	79
A. T. ...	90	Chloridus I ...	72
Imprist ...	89	Erg (?) ...	71
L. H. Boardman ...	88	Hyoscyamus Niger ...	57
Cascara ...	87	Peter ...	57
Nil Sine Labore ...	86	B. H. F. ...	54
Moi ...	85	Kemi ...	54
Synergidae ...	85	Conker ...	53
Kudos ...	82	Keen ...	53
Massa de Jujubis ...	81	Ailsa Davis ...	52
		Zingiberis ...	41
		Q. E. D. ...	40

2. Correspondent who has not indicated that he is unqualified:—

Altiora Peto ...	69
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TO CORRESPONDENTS

HERBERT BERRY.—The hydrogen sulphide precipitate in Group II was certain to contain some lead sulphide if the precipitation was carried out in a solution which was cold and free from excessive hydrochloric acid.

The powder should have been described as partially soluble in water—not insoluble.

W. T. H.—The precipitate which you supposed to consist of zinc sulphide was most likely sulphur, set free by the oxidation of hydrogen sulphide.

A. T.—The aqueous extract from the fusion with sodium carbonate should have been tested for acidic radicals. It contained sulphuric acid radical. See the general remarks regarding cobalt and nickel.

IMPIRIST.—The reactions which you attributed to aluminium were due to lead, which had not been wholly eliminated by precipitation as sulphide.

L. H. BONDMAN.—You appear to have obtained a precipitate which contained the trace of manganese, and it is not evident how your confirmatory test failed.

NIL SINE LABORE.—The precipitate which you obtained in the iron group may have contained iron from the hydrogen sulphur apparatus or the trace of manganese, or both. It should have been examined for both by means of the delicate tests available.

MASSA DE JIJUBIS.—Had you evaporated to small bulk after adding dilute sulphuric acid as a test for lead, it is most likely that you would have obtained a precipitate of lead sulphate. In solutions which may be very dilute, this is an indispensable precaution.

E. L. C.—Note particularly that in precipitating the sulphides of Group II the solution should be saturated with hydrogen sulphide, finally, when quite cold, whether or not the gas has been passed through it while hot. The proportion of free acid present should also be small. Omission to attend to one or other, or it may be both, of these requirements is no doubt responsible for your failure to detect lead.

BROCK.—Read the replies to "Impirist" and to "E. L. C."

TONCO.—We place little reliance upon the result of examining for a chloride by means of the chromyl chloride test where traces only are present. The test is not appropriate in such cases, and should give place to the more delicate one by means of silver nitrate.

ERG (?).—You describe the hydrogen sulphide precipitate and the precipitate you obtained in the zinc group as insoluble in ammonium hydrosulphide and in acetic acid respectively, without giving any indication that you had ascertained, by examination of the filtrates, whether or not part of either had dissolved. Omission to examine such points leads to many errors. In any future reports write your surname and *nom de plume* very plainly, as we are in doubt regarding both.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.—Silicate was not present, and there is a flaw somewhere in your test for it. Calcium fluoride sometimes contains admixed silicate, and it should be carefully examined in a blank test before it is used in testing an unknown substance for silicate.

PETER.—The insoluble substance which you thought to resemble silica was barium sulphate, and it should have been submitted to fusion with alkaline carbonate.

KEML.—You have gone astray seriously in regard to bismuth as a constituent of the powder. The yellow precipitate of lead chromate which you doubtless obtained in the reaction you describe was soluble in solution of sodium hydroxide.

CONKER AND KEEN.—Cupric sulphide is to some extent dissolved by yellow ammonium sulphide, but lead sulphide is not appreciably attacked. You report, however, that the hydrogen sulphide precipitate dissolved in ammonium sulphide without residue. This seems to indicate that, for some reason, you had failed to effect the precipitation of the lead as sulphide.

ZINGIBERIS.—If, as your report seems to indicate, you added the aqueous extract from the sodium carbonate fusion (which would contain sodium sulphate) to the original hydrochloric-acid solution (which would contain barium chloride), you would simply produce again insoluble barium sulphate.

Q. E. D.—You state that you added dilute hydrochloric acid (as a test for Group I metals) to a suspension of the powder in water. This was faulty analytical practice. Group reagents should not be added to liquids which are not perfectly free from turbidity. Along with the lead chloride which you separated by filtration, there was some barium sulphate, the presence of which you altogether failed to observe.

Festivities

New Year's Eve Dance

THE North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held what may be described as the biggest and best dance of the season, on New Year's Eve, at the Midland Grand Hotel, London, W.C., when 220 members and their families gathered for supper and dance, interspersed with a few games. Fancy dress predominated and, later on, everyone became decorated with some carnival novelty. At supper, each guest received a gift, and half an hour before midnight Father Time appeared armed with a scythe. As the hour struck he vanished, the new year came bouncing in greeted by the President (Mr. J. T. Walters). Two hundred squeakers greeted 1926, and the windows were opened to let in good luck. Mr. Peter Irvine led off with "Auld Lang Syne." Dancing continued until one o'clock. The rôle of Father Time was played by Mr. F. Cooper, and the new year by Mr. A. G. Felton. Mr. W. E. Swanston acted as M.C.

A Fancy Dress Carnival

On December 30 a large assembly of the Erasmic Company's employees and their friends assembled in Crossfields' Centenary Theatre, Warrington, on the occasion of the first fancy dress carnival. Major Wigginton (managing director of the company), in the picturesque robes of an Arab sheik, was present. The hall, which was continually sprayed with "Old London lavender water," was lavishly decorated and the costumes of the



Photo]

[Birtles

dancers were many and varied. Prizes were awarded for the most artistic, humorous and original costumes, and so excellent were the dresses that extra prizes were awarded. An outstanding feature was Mr. Rosekilly's (sales manager, home sales) party, composed of seven pierrots and pierrettes in purple and gold, spelling the word Erasmic. The winner of the most original costume was Miss Johnson as "Old London Lavender."

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Philip Tudor Phillips, 22 High Road, Streatham, London, S.W., pharmacist.—The first meeting of creditors was held recently at 29 Russell Square, W.C. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £3,531 15s. 3d., and there were no assets. The debtor attributed his failure to holding himself personally liable for debts incurred by a limited company, and illness of wife and children. It appeared that in 1922 he was employed by a company and purchased the whole of the share capital (£25,000 in £1 shares) for £500, which he borrowed from relations, and still owed. He became managing director of the company at a salary of £300 per annum. Early in 1925 he sold his shares for £3,875, which was used as to £1,600 in part payment of debts of the company, for which he had given a personal guarantee. He then purchased shares in another company, and also paid £1,000 for a debenture, which he deposited as security for the balance of unpaid liabilities. The case was left with the official receiver.

New Books

Transactions of the London Dermatological Society. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 76. 2s. 6d. Bale Sons & Danielsson, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. [Contains reports of meetings during 1924-25, the papers read including "Artificial Sunlight in Dermatology" and "Hydrogen-ion Concentration of the Skin and Urine in Dermatology."]

W. H. Beable. *Behind the Counter: A Practical Guide for Shop Assistants.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pp. 102. 3s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C.4. [We reviewed recently Mr. Beable's book "On the Road," which gave practical advice to commercial travellers; now the same author takes in hand shop assistants. This is done in a series of short chapters in the form of a talk. It does not rise very much from the usual level of salesmanship handbooks, but may help to inspire ambitious young men who are new at selling goods.]

E. W. Lucas and H. B. Stevens. *The Book of Prescriptions, with Notes on the Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the More Important Drugs, and an Index of Diseases and Remedies.* Eleventh edition. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 4 in. Pp. 382. 10s. 6d. J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1. [This is the successor of the well-known book by Henry Beasley, the plan of which is still followed. The drugs are dealt with in alphabetical order. Under each drug brief notes are given of the source or physical properties, for what the drug is used, and methods of prescribing it. Then are given the pharmaceutical preparations and representative prescriptions, with indications of the disease for which they are suited. Incidentally, incompatibles, antidotes, doses, and "dangerous" drugs are dealt with. The present edition is smaller than the previous one, owing to the use of condensed type and thinner paper. The matter, however, covers the same range of contents.]

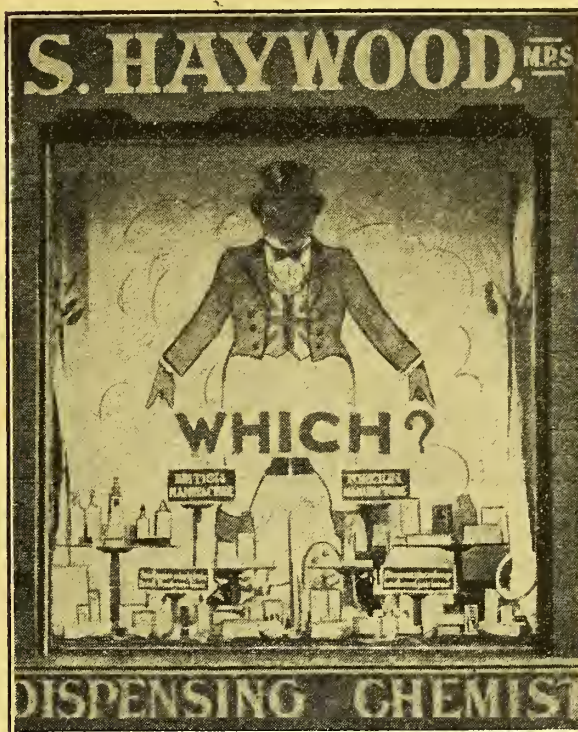
Hedin, S. G.—*Grundzüge der Physikalischen Chemie in ihrer Beziehung zur Biologie.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 in. Pp. 195. Marks 7.50. J. F. Bergmann, Munich. [The author, who is professor of medical and physiological chemistry in the University of Upsala, aims at showing the importance of physical chemistry in the interpretation of many vital processes and phenomena. The latter are dealt with in five chapters: Osmotic pressure; colloids; chemical reactions; enzymes; the action of ions and salts. The theories advanced to explain the interactions between toxins and antitoxins are also discussed. The chapter devoted to enzymes is of special interest on account of the exhaustive treatment by the author of these important bodies, the causal factors of so many chemical reactions. The enormous progress which has been made in the elucidation of physiological processes in animal and plant cells on the basis of physical chemistry is ably presented by a careful analysis of the collected results of the research work undertaken in this field. It is a work of undoubted value to all interested in biological chemistry, particularly in view of the lucid manner in which many complex problems are presented.]

Merck's Reagenzien-Verzeichnis. 10 in. by 7 in. Pp. 656. Marks 18.—. E. Merck, Darmstadt. [All interested in analytical work will welcome the appearance of a new, the fifth, German edition of that eminently useful work of reference—Merck's List of Reagents. The reagents are arranged alphabetically according to the names of their authors, giving a brief description of each test, to which is appended a list of references to the literature. The work also includes a classified list of substances, giving under each title the tests in use for their individual recognition—under "Alkaloids" no less than 132 authors' names are enumerated—as well as a list of reagents and stains used in microscopic work. Of very great value is the inclusion of a complete list of all the substances entering into the composition of the various tests described in this work, with references to the reagents in which they figure and the corresponding substance to be identified. The book is well printed in large type, and the care exercised in its compilation justifies its inclusion in the list of works indispensable in chemical research.]

Chemists' Windows

Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by a note on how the displays were arranged.

A "Buy British Goods" Window



By Mr. S. Haywood, Bolton. As Armistice Day came during the time the window was on view, the foreground was strewn with poppies.

Business Changes

PENNY & Co., manufacturers' agents, have removed from Old Cavendish Street, London, W.1, to 16-18 Beak Street, W.1.

ALEXANDER & Co., LTD., merchants, 44-46 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, have removed to 80 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. Telephone: Royal 730.

FAULKNER & WINSOR, produce merchants, 48 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, intimate that Mr. Harry L. Faulkner, son of their Mr. W. H. Faulkner, has been admitted into partnership.

The business of Quelch & Gambles, Ltd., wholesale distributors and export merchants, 211-15 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, is being conducted, as from January 1, under the style of J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd. The directors are Mr. J. C. Gambles and Mr. G. W. C. Kirkham.

C. M. & C. WOODHOUSE, produce brokers, announce that they have made arrangements to amalgamate their business with that of Carey and Browne. The amalgamated firm, under the style of Woodhouse, Carey & Browne, will for the present carry on business both at 30 Mincing Lane and 36 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

MR. J. W. SILL, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Hine & Son, chemists (Mr. Richard Hine, chemist and druggist), Fore Place, Beaminster. Mr. Hine's great-grandfather, who bore the same name, established himself at Beaminster in 1790 and remained until 1824, when he was succeeded by his son, also Richard Hine. In 1852 the business passed to his son, Alfred Hine, and in 1882 the present Mr. Richard Hine took possession, thus continuing a proprietorship in direct descent which has now extended to 135 years.

Modern Physico-Chemistry and its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

XXVI.—The Interaction of Space and Matter

A SECOND year of discussion of physical methods as applied to the constitution of chemical matter commences with a study of the effects obtainable by a definite stimulation of atomic activity, as thereby evidence becomes available concerning the structure of atoms. The production of lines in the optical spectrum has already been dealt with (Articles XVII to XX). Each spectral line corresponds to the partial or complete removal and subsequent recapture of one of the outermost shell of chemical electrons. Furthermore, Fig. 13 (Article XVII) shows that new "enhanced" lines appear as the intensity of atomic agitation is increased, these corresponding to the stripping off of more than one electrons. Fig. 17 (Article XVIII) gives the "D" lines of atoms of hydrogenic type (with one electron only in its outermost shell), from stripped atoms of sodium, magnesium, aluminium and silicon, which have lost one, two, three and four electrons respectively. Another alternative means of ejecting electrons from atoms already considered is the photo-electric effect of light, which has been seen to correspond to spraying atoms with pulsating jets of radiant energy (Fig. 31, Article XXV). Loss of electrons by atoms can also be brought about by bombard-

negative ion, but a positively charged body consists of an atom (or molecule), minus one or more (negative) electrons. A certain vagueness occurs in the use of the terms "electron" and "ion." For example, the electron of an ionised gas is a definite electrical unit or corpuscle of electricity, whereas the "free" electron of metallic conductors is a theoretical conception. The negative "ion" of an electrolyte or inorganic salt is an atom with a surplus electron or unit charge of (negative) electricity. The valency "electron" of chemistry corresponds to the last or most loosely bound electron of a neutral atom. Molecules are formed by the sharing of valency electrons between two atoms, or by the union of negative and positive ions of electrolytes. Accordingly, it is necessary to exercise care in comparing technical terms from different branches of electrical science.

The Bohr theory of the structure of the atom finds the greatest support in the fact that the energy required to remove an electron from a gaseous atom can be measured experimentally (*cf.* Article XX). The determination of ionisation potentials by impact stimulation has progressed sufficiently to show that a precise relationship exists between the work done by radiation or by an electron in ejecting an electron.

It is immaterial whether it is the electron or the radiation therefrom that knocks an electron out of an atom; the fact remains that the requisite energy can be expressed in terms of quanta of light or in fall of potential (volts). [The equation is given in Article XX.]

The energy quantum for visible light corresponds to an ionisation potential of a few volts only. Thus the quantum (ϵ) for red light ($\nu = 0.38 \times 10^{15}$) is 2.4×10^{-12} ergs, or approximately 1.5 volts (1 volt = 1.59×10^{-12} ergs). An ionisation potential of 20 volts corresponds to light in the extreme ultra violet.

The devices for detecting ionisation by electronic impacts are readily understandable by anyone familiar with the working of wireless "triode" valves. Fig. 32 illustrates one of the original methods used by Franck and Hertz for examining ionisation phenomena of mercury at low pressures (i.e., as a gas). With the arrangement shown in the diagram at A electrons from the glowing filament of metal (F) are accelerated towards the grid (G) by the driving potential (V_1). A retarding electric field (with opposing voltage V_2) of three volts or thereabouts is maintained between the plate (P), and electrons cannot reach this plate and be registered as an electrical current by the earth quadrant electrometer (Q) until the accelerating voltage from the filament exceeds the retarding potential. The graph at B indicates the current (or quantity of electrons, Q) received by the plate as the accelerating voltage increases. The plate current begins at approximately three volts and increases steadily as the applied voltage reaches nearly five volts, when the impacts of electrons on gaseous mercury atoms is sufficient to excite the first activated atomic state (called a resonance potential). Energy is absorbed from the electron in this process, and the impacts are thus said to be "inelastic." These inelastic impacts reduce the velocity of electrons so that they no longer reach the plate, and the current falls to zero. The first resonance potential depends upon a critical value of electron speed, but, as the driving voltage is increased, current again passes until a second absorption of energy by resonance occurs. In mercury eighteen steps of energy absorption occur before the final ionisation potential (10.38 volts) is attained, corresponding to the actual ejection of an electron. Resonance radiation is the name given to the resonance and ionisation phenomena which occur when radiant energy of known quanta is employed to activate atoms, this occurring likewise in stages at certain critical frequencies of the incident radiation. The intimate connection between absorption and emission of radiation is shown by the fact that the absorbed radiation is re-emitted with the same frequency; which also tends to prove that energy in space is the intermediary between electronic and atomic matter.

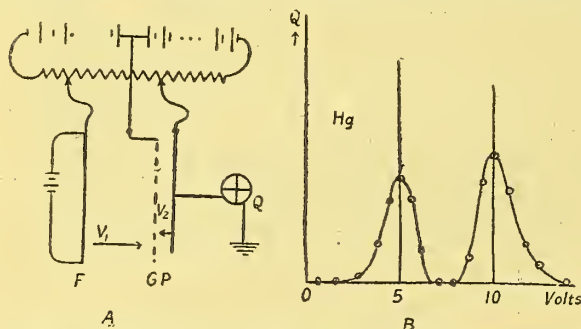


Fig. 32.—Diagram by Professor Bazzoni of the arrangement of Franck and Hertz's apparatus for determination of ionisation and resonance potentials. (From the "Journal of the Franklin Institute.")

ment with particles of electricity (= electrons). A notable tendency is to regard such impact stimulation by electronic bombardment as a complex process in which radiation from other atoms also aids in the production of those abnormal or activated atomic states, which end with complete loss or gain of an electron. Indeed, one is inclined to wonder whether ethereal disturbances in space are the sole cause of emission of electrons. Support for such a view is provided by the fact that the effect of an electronic "impact" depends upon the particular speed (or is it rotation?) of this projectile. At certain velocities "inelastic" impacts occur during which energy is exchanged between bombarding and bombarded electrons. It is difficult to understand how an electron as its speed is accelerated can suddenly find time to activate an atom or eject an electron, especially as the time of contact is reduced. On the other hand, if it is an ethereal commotion which affects the atom or removes the electron, this will increase with the ellipticity in rotation of the impacting electron and the disturbance in the attendant streaming ether. Hence it can be considered that the production and transmission of free electrons (or a current of negative electricity if these proceed in a definite direction) is the result of the interaction of space with matter. A chemical change occurs when an atom loses an electron, and its removal always results in the production in equal amounts of two kinds of electrically charged matter, bearing respectively negative and positive charges of electricity. These charged bodies are known as "ions" (which signify wanderers), because in the "free" state (in gases and liquids) they convey electricity bodily by convection, becoming electrically discharged when they re-form neutral atoms. "Ionisation" is a term which is indiscriminately applied to the production of negative electrons or a

SEYCHELLES VANILLA.—As was anticipated (says the Colonial Office report for 1924), the higher prices commanded have stimulated production; 1,429 kilos, valued at Rs. 57,744, were exported in 1924, against 692 kilos, valued at Rs. 7,682, in 1923.

Cape Pharmacy Board

In the course of the report for the year ended June 30, 1925, it is stated that the period of three years for which the old Board was appointed expired on December 31, 1924, and from January 1, 1925, the Board was reconstituted for a further three years as follows:—(a) Nominated by the Government:—Messrs. G. Darroll, Cape Town (President); J. Main, Cape Town, and J. McJannet, East London. (b) Elected by the chemists and druggists, Cape Province:—Messrs. J. Parry, Kimberley; J. H. Carter, Port Elizabeth, and A. Paterson, Grahamstown. (c) Nominated by the Colonial Medical Council:—Dr. W. Darley Hartley, Cape Town.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

Examinations were held in conjunction with the general meetings in November, 1924, and May, 1925, at which 23 candidates presented themselves, of whom 17 had made one or more previous attempts. Seven candidates succeeded in satisfying the examiners. The figures for previous years are subjoined for comparison:—

Year 1923—1924	...	...	24 candidates—5 passed.
Year 1922—1923	...	...	21 candidates—4 passed.

Nineteen applications for registration were dealt with and all were approved. The qualifications of the applicants were:—

In 7 cases—Chemist and druggist, Cape Province.
In 11 cases—Chemist and druggist, Great Britain.
In 1 case—Pharmaceutical chemist, Ireland.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

The matter of the professional training and education of apprentices has seriously engaged the attention of the Board with a view to the provision of facilities for their tuition in the subjects of the Chemist and Druggist examination. The course of lectures inaugurated by the Cape Town University in 1921 having been discontinued it was found on inquiry as to the reason that until the standard of preliminary education can be raised, it will not be possible to obtain the class of student which will induce the University Council to recommence the classes. Negotiations were accordingly opened with the Cape Town Technical College with the result that a satisfactory course of instruction, to cover a period of two years, was arranged for and has already been commenced. This course will, it is thought, meet the case meanwhile.

"THE CHEMIST SHOP"

Further endeavours have been made to prevent the carrying on of the business at Beaufort West referred to in the report for the previous year, known as "The Chemist Shop." The Attorney-General was induced to order another prosecution for the use of the term "Apoteker's Winkel" (Chemist's shop), in advertisements, but the case failed again, the magistrate giving as his reason for dismissing the charge that "there is nothing other than the designation of his (the accused's) place of business, to show that accused has held out his right to dispense," and that because the man holds a General Dealer's and Poisons Licence, "it does not seem unreasonable that he should adopt the appellation which he has." As under this judgment, the protection which has hitherto been regarded as provided by section 35 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, is completely nullified, the Board is seeking legal advice with a view to considering the position in which the profession of the chemist and druggist is now placed.

A GENERAL meeting of the Colonial Pharmacy Board was held in the Board Room, Cape Town, recently. There were present Mr. G. Darroll (in the chair), Dr. W. Darley-Hartley, Messrs. J. Parry, J. H. Carter, J. Main and the secretary. The minutes, as circulated to members, were taken as read and confirmed. Messrs. J. McJannet and A. Paterson were granted leave of absence from this meeting. The annual report for the year ended June 30, 1925, was read, and, on the motion of Mr. Parry, seconded by Mr. Main, duly adopted. The balance sheet for the year ended June 30, 1925, was read and adopted. On the subject of introducing amendments into the Poisons Schedule in the new Bill, which was left over from last meeting for further consideration,

it was resolved to recommend the following amendments:—

(1) To omit the word "vegetable" after the word "alkaloids" on page 80 of the last print of the Bill.
(2) To insert in Division II of the Schedule on page 82, "Barium, Salts of, except Barium Sulphate," and at the same time to inform the Secretary for Public Health that further amendments in line with the other amendments recently made in the English Poisons Schedule, are not considered necessary for this country.

Mr. Carter asked for leave to defer the notice of motion standing in his name, in connection with the amendment of rule 17, for consideration at the next meeting. This was agreed to. Mr. Darroll's notice of motion in regard to "covering" was likewise deferred owing to the regrettable illness of Mr. Walsh, the late President of the Board, from whom certain information on the subject is being sought.

LYSOL

A letter was read from the Secretary for Public Health on the subject of the proposed transfer of lysol from Division II to Division I of the Poisons Schedule, and it was resolved to reply, saying that the Board's attitude in the matter is covered by its letter of June 16, 1924, but that it endorses the suggestion of the Transvaal Board that the police should be asked to ascertain whether, as alleged, general dealers are largely responsible for the sale of lysol, as, if so, steps should certainly be taken to stop it.

A letter was read from Dr. Budd, of Robben Island, asking whether certain work done by an assistant of his could be counted as service for the purposes of rule 16. It was resolved to send him a copy of the regulations and say that if the young man in question can conform to them, the Board will be pleased to consider an application from him for examination.

A letter was read from the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa regarding the employment of unqualified dispensers in Government institutions. As Mr. Paterson had written to ask that the matter be held over for the next meeting, when he hoped to be present, it was resolved, in acknowledging the Societies' letter, to inform them accordingly.

Letters were read from three individuals, placing before the Board the matter of apprentices who find themselves at the close of their apprenticeship with Junior Certificate Examination certificates which are apparently excluded from recognition by paragraph (b) of Section 17 of the rules, by reason of their being only Class III instead of either Class I or II, as stipulated in that paragraph. It is alleged that Class III certificates are being accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and hence should be recognised as included amongst the certificates which the Board accepts under paragraph (a) of the rule. It was resolved to write to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for confirmation of the statement regarding its acceptance of the Class III certificate and to leave the matter in the hands of the local members of the Executive Committee.

Application for registration from Messrs. W. L. Ricketts, C. P. Skinner, and A. W. Ventham were approved, that of Mr. Skinner conditionally upon his supplying a declaration of identity.

Mr. Darroll read a letter addressed to him by Mr. Buxton, on behalf of the Cape Technical College, asking for an assurance that the Board would continue to recognise the classes carried on at the College for Pharmacy students, as it is proposed to spend money on further equipment for the classes. After discussion, Mr. Darroll was authorised to reply that, while the Board can in no way make itself responsible for the activities of the Technical College, it is extremely unlikely that the Board would cease to recognise the work of any institution which is doing efficient teaching work.

A letter was read asking for a curtailment of the period of apprenticeship, and a modification of the examination in the case of a bachelor of science graduate in pure science. It was resolved to reply that, while it is regretted that the present Act does not admit of any curtailment of the period of apprenticeship of four years, it will be possible to meet him in so far that the Board can accept the certificate of the University in respect of chemistry and botany.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 16, 1925.)

- "VELMIT" with device; "VELMIT" and "VELAMIT"; for all goods (43). By Champion Products Co., Ltd., King Street, St. James', London, S.W.1. 463,785/786/787. (Associated.)
- "THE HALSDONA"; for shaving brushes and razor stropps (50). By J. Housman, Halsdon Avenue, Exmouth. 463,525. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 23, 1925.)

- "CELANTURE"; for wood preservative (1). By G. Gunn, 21 Park Road, Pollokshaws, Glasgow. 462,860. (Associated.)
- "PARSO-STAIN"; for all goods (1). By Thos. Parsons & Sons, 315-317 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 464,215. (Associated.)
- "E C X O"; for medicines for skin diseases in animals (2). By Elizabeth D. Farnham, Windwhistle, Meonstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire. 462,151. (Associated.)
- "SEMSOL" on strip label; for phosphate fertilisers (2). By Richardson's Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., 19 Short Strand, Belfast. 464,030.
- "ERLYBIRD" over picture of bird with worm; for a worm-killer and fertiliser (2). By J. Metcalf, Argyle Street, Accrington. 464,144.
- "HOOFALIZER"; for fertilisers (2). By N. Tailby, Spon Lane Mills, Houghton Street, West Bromwich. 464,180.
- "CHONEX"; for a medicine for liver disorders (3). By E. J. Callis, 30 Churchill Road, Willesden Green, N.W.10. 462,461.
- "DRYGENIC"; for sanitary towels (11). By W. Horsefield, 6 Major Street, Manchester. 464,314.
- "SUPEROL"; for sanitary towels (11). By T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., 5 Neptune Street, Hull. 464,453.
- "THE GRAND NATIONAL" and "THE AINTREE NATIONAL" under picture of steeplechase; for soap (47 and 48). By P. Lunt & Co., Park Lane, Aintree, Liverpool. 460,175/176/179/180. (Associated.)
- "SIMILAX"; for hair dyes and toilet articles (48). By P. W. Ducker, 376 Rue Saint Honoré, Paris. 464,376.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 30, 1925.)

- "CIBACETE"; for all goods (1). "ASSIMULOSE"; for all goods (3). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 141-227 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 463,145/143. (Associated.)
- "VERDINOL"; for photographic chemicals, etc. (1). "PHOTOCOPIA"; for photographic paper, etc. (39). By Photo-Produits Gevaert Société Anonyme, 23 Septe Straat, Vieux-Dieux, Belgium. 463,705/801.
- "WHIZ" over triangular shaped device; for all goods (1). By The R. M. Hollingshead Co., 112 North Ninth Street, Camden, New Jersey, U.S.A. 463,760. (Associated.)
- "WALLFORTIS," "ROADFORTIS," and "CEMENTFORTIS"; for chemicals (1). By The Harvie Corporation, Ltd., Broadway Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 464,010/011/012. (Associated.)
- "STROP FAMEL" on label device, including medals, directions, etc. ("Famel," "Famel's" and "Wileox, Jozcau & Co." disclaimed); for a pharmaceutical preparation made in France (3). By Lacteosote, Ltd., 15 Great St. Andrew Street, London, W.C.2. 457,141. (Associated.)
- "KAY-NOL"; for veterinary medicines (2). By H. Francis, 14 Grove Parade, Squires Lane, East Finchley, London, N.3. 462,955.
- "PRITCHARD'S 'PURO' DISINFECTING FLUID," with directions, etc.; for disinfecting fluid (2). By Pritchards, Ltd., 2 Bulkeley Road, Cheadle, Manchester. B463,916.
- "ECCO"; for medicines for skin diseases (3). By Elizabeth D. Farnham, Windwhistle, Meonstoke, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire. 462,152. (Associated.)
- "HALI TOL"; for a medicated mouth wash (3). By The Dental Therapeutic Co., 21 Sutton Road, Seaford, Sussex. 462,197.
- "VACOL"; for ointment (3). By Victor Allatt Co., Halifax Road, Liversedge, Yorkshire. 462,659.
- "TOLU and ICELAND MOSS COUGH CURE (BRETROS BRAND)" ("T," "I" and "M" disclaimed); for cough mixtures prepared from Tolu and Iceland Moss. By F. Brefeltte, 2 Colwyn Avenue, Rhos-on-Sea, Denbighshire. 462,993.
- "GILCORIO"; for internal medicines (3). By A. Waddington, 5 Bedford Street North, Halifax. 463,193.
- "PARRON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By P. H. Lambert, 62 Brockley Rise, London, S.E.23. 463,284.

- "TETMAL, BRITISH MADE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Tetmal, Ltd., 41 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. 464,106.
- "ROSE-AVSO"; for all goods (3). By Bertha Stansfield, 5 Rose Avenue South, Blackpool. 464,137.
- "LORAGA"; for a laxative (3). By W. R. Warner & Co., Inc., 113 West 18th Street, New York, U.S.A. 464,178.
- "FRENAMINE"; for a medicine (3). By Edgar J. Callis, 30 Churchill Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W.10. 464,381.
- "MULBERINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2. 464,409.
- "VEGEX" in device form ("V" and "X" disclaimed); for an extract of yeast (42). By Vitamin Food Co., Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. 459,147.
- "BLONDENT"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Vinolia Co., Ltd., Lever House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4. 463,488. (Associated.)
- "PILUSSA"; for depilatory paste (48). By Madame Veronique, 6 Henry Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.4. 464,033.
- "MORNING PRIDE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Danish Soap Industry, Ltd., 49a Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 464,435. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," January 6, 1926.)

- "KIFLU"; for chemicals (1). By Meyerhofer & Scharpf Aktiengesellschaft, Göttestrasse 10, Zurich. 464,445.
- "KEBALOIL"; for a vermifuge for animals (2). "PORZOIL"; for chemicals (2). "ALIODAN"; for an iodine medicine (3). "ALJOHEIN" and "TROPARIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By "Chinoïn" Gyógyszer és Vegyeszeti Termékek Gyára Resvénnyársaság, Újpest, To-utca 1. and 3, near Budapest, Hungary. 461,059/061; 461,058/060 (Associated); 461,062.
- "PARMO"; for egg preservatives (2). By Newling & Son, Goodland Acres, South Side of Troy Street, Spring Valley, La Mesa, San Diego County, Southern California, U.S.A. 464,538.
- "HOLMSPA"; for a blood purifying medicine (3). By Reade Brothers & Co., Ltd., Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton. B459,359.
- "ANTIMAL"; for an obesity medicine (3). By Mabel Crosby, 37 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. 462,857.
- "BLUE CROSS BRAND" on scroll and with device of cross on circle; for medicinal herbs (3). By J. N. Nichols & Co., 203 Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester. 461,656.
- "VILLES"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 464,482.
- Picture of bird bound with cord; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. Temmler, Flugplatz 6, Berlin-Johannisthal, Germany. 463,215.
- "CHAFJO"; for liniment (3). By C. F. Jones, 297 Lea Bridge Road, London, E.10. 464,101.
- "NEOSTAM"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 67 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 464,641.
- "MARLON"; for all goods (3). By Elizabeth Martin, 255 Albert Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.25. 464,712.
- "SANAFONT"; for douches and rectal syringes (11). By The Common Sense Health Co., 104 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. 463,114.
- "JAEGER"; for medical and surgical belts and bandages (11). By The Jaeger Co., Ltd., 95 Milton Street, London, E.C.2. 463,637. (Associated.)
- "BURSTPROOF" on label device, including monogram "P. B. C." ("Burstproof" disclaimed); for india-rubber hot-water bottles made in England (40). By P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., 46 Chapside, London, E.C.2. 463,016. (Associated.)
- "MELOVOL"; for a honey, egg and fish liver oil emulsion (42). By Vitmar, Ltd., 49 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 459,823. (Associated.)
- "WALTON'S STORES, LTD., GLASGOW," with device of letters "W S"; for goods (47) and for soaps (48). By Walton's Stores, Ltd., 224 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. 461,993/994. (Associated.)
- "NEGRESKO"; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 464,182/183. (Associated.)
- "GLEE"; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd., King Edward Street, Liverpool. 464,226/227. (Associated.)
- Pictures of man on horseback; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Compagnie Française des Parfums D'Orsay, Chateau des Bouvets, Rue des Bouvets, Puteaux, France. 448,906/907. (Associated.)
- "LA VELOURY DE DIXOR, PARIS," on floral device (flower device disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By M. Schoepfer, 13 Rue Mongenot, Paris. 463,218. (Associated.)

Methylated Spirit Regulations

REVISED regulations dealing with the storage and sale of methylated spirits have been issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (S. R. and O., 1925, 1,240), and come into force on February 1. These include the long-delayed revised regulations regarding the use and sale of industrial methylated spirits. The chief part of the regulations is as follows:—

9. A retailer of methylated spirits must not have in his possession for sale, except as provided for by the next following regulation, any methylated spirits other than mineralised methylated spirits, nor any methylated spirits containing any essential oil or other flavouring matter; but this regulation shall not prevent a retailer of methylated spirits, if duly authorised by the Commissioners, from receiving or having in his possession industrial methylated spirits or industrial methylated spirits (pyridinised) for use in an art or manufacture carried on by him.

10. (1) A duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist or any person who lawfully keeps open shop for the retailing of poisons in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, may, when duly authorised by the Commissioners, receive and have in his possession industrial methylated spirits for sale as received or as a constituent of an antiseptic or lotion or other preparation prescribed for external use which is not capable of being used as a beverage, for medical and surgical purposes other than internal use as a medicine, and for veterinary purposes, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The spirits, or preparations containing them must be supplied only on a written order (which expression shall, when used in this Regulation, mean an order for sale of the spirits as received) or prescription (which expression shall, when used in this Regulation, mean a prescription for one or more ingredients in addition to spirits), dated and signed:—

(i) by a duly qualified practitioner or a dentist, for use as an application to the skin of patients, or as an agent in sterilising instruments;

(ii) by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, as an application to the skin of animals, or as an agent in sterilising instruments, and no greater quantity than one imperial pint of spirits, either alone or as an ingredient of a preparation, shall be supplied at any one time to or for the use of any one person.

(b) An order must state the purpose for which the spirits are intended to be used, which must be one of the purposes authorised in this regulation;

(c) An order must specify the quantity of spirits required and shall not be acted upon more than seven days after the date it bears.

(d) The order or prescription must bear the name and address of the person to whom the spirits or preparations are to be supplied by the vendor in accordance with the Regulations.

(e) The order or prescription must be copied in the prescription book with the patient's or animal owner's full name and address, together with the full name and address of the medical practitioner, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, as the case may be. A similar entry must be made in the prescription book on every subsequent occasion when the prescription is dispensed. A fresh order must be obtained on every occasion when spirits alone are required, but preparations in which spirits are one of the ingredients may be dispensed without a fresh prescription.

(f) The bottle or vessel in which industrial methylated spirits are supplied without admixture on an order must have a label attached bearing the words "Methylated Spirits." "For external use only, for medical, surgical, or veterinary purposes," and the name and address of the vendor.

(2) On every delivery of spirits, whether as received or as a constituent of a preparation as aforesaid, under this Regulation, the vendor shall enter the prescription in his prescription book and keep a record of the particulars of the transaction in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule, and shall keep such book and record upon his trading premises open to inspection by the proper officer and shall allow him to take any extract therefrom. If the preparation is not an article described in the British Pharmacopœia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex or other well-known book of reference, the formula should be recorded in the prescription book.

(3) This Regulation shall not apply to preparations which are made with industrial methylated spirits for use in an art or manufacture under the special authority of the Commissioners.

Regulation 12 requires a retailer of mineralised methylated spirits to keep an account of receipt and sale of the spirits if required by the Commissioners. The form of account of sale provides for the date, full name of person to whom sold, place and address, trade or occupation, and quantity sold. A form is also given to be kept of the industrial methylated spirits supplied for medical, surgical, or veterinary purposes. This requires to be recorded the date of sale, number of order or prescription, and quantity supplied on order or prescription.

C. & D. Series of Shop Cards

THE C. & D. Poisons Cards are selling "like hot cakes." The sale, always brisk, has developed into a rush within the past months. The C. & D. first devised the card method of publishing in condensed form the salient features of the various poison laws, and although these have been imitated the truism remains that "the original is the best." The information on the cards is never allowed to get stale, as the large sale of the cards enables us to bring out new editions at frequent intervals. The cards, of which many thousands have been sold, are uniform in size (10 in. by 12½ in.) and each card is provided with a cord for hanging up. The following is a list of the cards with the dates of publication:—

No. 1 gives the Schedules and Regulations under the various Acts of Parliament restricting the sale of poisons, etc., in Great Britain. (*New edition December 12, 1925.*)

No. 2.—An Extended List of Poisons and preparations containing poisons. Indications are also given of the abbreviations recognised by the Poisons Labelling Order. Careful consideration has been given to the position of preparations of Part I poisons. The list covers both sides of the card. (*New edition December 12, 1925, nearly exhausted.*)

No. 2a.—The same card adapted to the requirements of Northern Ireland. (*Issued December 19, 1925.*)

No. 3 gives the Schedules and Regulations under the various Acts of Parliament restricting the sale of poisons, etc., in the Irish Free State.

No. 3a.—The same card adapted to the requirements of Northern Ireland. (*Issued December 19, 1925.*)

No. 4.—Dangerous Drugs Acts Summary of Regulations, with tables showing the percentages of cocaine, diamorphine, and morphine in various pharmaceutical preparations. This is the original card and is the most complete and up-to-date of its kind. (*Revised to January 1, 1925.*)

The above cards are offered at the following prices for cash with order:—

	s.	d.
Per card, post free	1	0
3 cards " " " " " "	2	9
12 cards " " " " " "	10	0
25 cards " " " " " "	20	0
100 cards, carriage paid	60	0

No. 5 deals with the Dangerous Drugs Acts from the prescribers' point of view. (*Second edition February 1, 1924.*) These cards measuring 7 in. by 3½ in. are supplied in envelopes, post free, for cash with order, at 1s. 6d. for one dozen (minimum quantity) and 4s. for three dozen. The card is useful for distribution to medical practitioners, so that they can be made acquainted with the compulsory conditions for prescribing "dangerous" drugs. Space is left on the card for the chemist's name and address.

Insurance Dispensing Card.—Uniform in size and price with the Poisons Cards. This card gives in a concise form all the information which a Chemist needs to have handy regarding Pharmaceutical Service under the National Health Insurance Acts, including practical points about the Trug Tariff. (*First edition January 1, 1926.*)

Cards are also obtainable for exhibiting in the shop in compliance with the Regulations of The Shops Act, 1912. Price 1s. each, post free.—Two cards are required for exhibition in each shop.

Personalities

MR. G. P. FORRESTER, F.C.S., of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, has been elected a foreign corresponding member of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris.

MR. A. E. BARKER, who has been manager with Geo. Higgins & Co., wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, 257 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1, has been admitted as a junior partner from January 1.

MR. H. CAMERON will in future call upon the trade in the London area on behalf of Tokalon, Ltd., and Dae Health Laboratories, Ltd., in place of Mr. P. G. Hughes, whose connection with the companies ceased on December 22, 1925.

M. OSCAR VAN SCHOOR has been nominated a member of the Commission appointed by the town of Antwerp to house in a special "Musée Scientifique Henri Van Heurck" the collections of physical instruments, microscopes, herbaria, scientific books and documents left by this former director of the Antwerp Botanical Garden.

MR. W. POWELL BOWMAN, proprietor of Goodall, Backhouse & Co., manufacturing chemists, Leeds, has been presented by his staff, as a mark of respect and esteem, with a full-sized oil painting of himself by Mr. Ernest Moore, an artist who has recently painted many famous Yorkshiremen. The portrait was presented, on behalf of the whole staff, by Mr. R. C. Taylor, the oldest employee.

MR. KEITH RAYMENT, who has for the past seven years acted as agent for the Royal Gouda Stearine Company, has been appointed a director of Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Vibrona Laboratories, Holloway, N., as from January 1. The representation of the Royal Gouda Stearine Company has, as we announced last week, been transferred to Bruce Stark & Co., 16 Water Lane, London, E.C.

On January 5 the Master of the Society of Apothecaries of London, accompanied by the Wardens and others, waited on the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace and presented his Royal Highness with the honorary diploma of the Society. The diploma was specially prepared and illuminated, and was enclosed in a shagreen and silver casket, suitably ornamented. The body of the casket was cut from an eighteenth century mahogany table. A photograph of the diploma and the casket appeared in "The Times" of January 2.

The New Year list of honours contains little of direct interest to the drug trade. Mr. W. W. Butler, F.C.S., a member of the Council of Birmingham University, and Sir Robert Jones, K.B.E., President of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain, are raised to the baronetcy. Lord Bledisloe, F.C.S., who as Mr. Charles Bathurst was on the Select Committee on Patent Medicines of 1912-13, has been added to the Privy Council. Among the new knights are: Mr. T. H. Beare, Dean of the Faculty of Science in the University of Edinburgh; Dr. R. A. Bolam, chairman of the British Medical Association's Council, and son of Mr. John Bolam, retired chemist and druggist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Major Aston Cooper-Key, H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives and author of monographs on petroleum spirit and other chemicals. Mr. F. J. Willans, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., surgeon apothecary to the King's household at Sandringham, is promoted to the commandiership of the Victorian Order.

THE "British Columbia Pharmaceutical Record" publishes the following account of the recent visit to Canada of Sir William Glyn-Jones:—

No better or brighter words of encouragement could possibly be given our readers this month of Christmas goodwill and festivities than those received from Secretary-Treasurer Dr. R. B. J. Stanbury, of the Provisional Committee of the P.A.T.A. in his letter to us, dated November 21. In briefly reporting the successful flying visit of Sir Will S. Glyn-Jones to Canada, he closes with this significant paragraph:—"Suffice it is to say, however (and you have my assurance) that the Montreal meeting was a harmonious one and that all interests of the trade are working together to assure for the Canadian P.A.T.A. the utmost success." Much has happened since "The Record's" last issue. So much that we may truthfully hail November 1925 as an epoch-making month. Sir William found he could make a trip to Canada

to personally confer with the Provisional Committee, and was enthusiastically invited. He arrived in Montreal on November 13, was in close conference with the committee from the 13th to 19th. He made a flying trip to New York and Toronto, and returned to Montreal, stating the interviews had been entirely satisfactory, the work he had outlined on May 23 having been completed to his satisfaction. Seven days after his arrival—November 20—found him on the boat started back to England. Now, as to the business transacted at the Montreal meeting. Sir William prefers to report it in his own way and style, and will issue a bulletin to the members of the drug trade, which will give all this information, and will be to hand very early in December. This seems to us a very wise course; because those only who have shown practical interest in the proposed organisation will, we presume, receive the report. As we understand the situation, Sir William, on the invitation of the Canadian Drug Trade, has accepted the management of the Canadian P.A.T.A., and provision has been made for retaining his services for the first five years of its existence. British Columbia, through its Council, has guaranteed its quota (\$150 annually), and there is no doubt that all the other provinces have been equally prompt in their assurance of unqualified support.

The "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal" is enthusiastic about Sir William's decision. It states:—

If ever there was a man devoted to an ideal that man is Sir William Glyn-Jones. He is not only a dreamer of dreams but he has the practical ability and dominant personality to make his dreams come true. . . . The wizardry of Sir William's organising genius, his keen knowledge of human nature, and his skilful diplomacy in overcoming difficulties have been the marvel of men accustomed to handling big affairs and dealing in large issues. It certainly is not an easy matter for Sir William to uproot himself from home and friends and take up his abode in a new land, and we believe nothing else than his devotion to an ideal would have induced him to make the sacrifice. As soon as he sensed a P.A.T.A. organisation for Canada was possible he at once declared himself that he would not let the druggists of Canada down. His decision is made; he is coming to Canada to take care of the "baby" organisation he brought into existence in Montreal on May 23 last. We welcome Sir William to this Dominion. The loss to British Pharmacy is our gain. We feel confident his presence among us will not only result in material gain, but will also be an inspiration to higher and nobler ideals of pharmacy.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (is, each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Organic Arsenic Compounds.—A soluble salt of zinc, magnesium or cadmium is made to react with 3:3'-diamino-4:4'-dihydroxy-arsenobenzene hydrochloride, yielding a complex organo-metallic derivative of sulpharsenol. (F. Lehnhoff-Wyld. 232,612.)

Bougies.—Bougies for the treatment of fistulas, etc., consisting in mixing, e.g., tragacanth, cane sugar, kieselguhr, water and glycerin to form a homogeneous mass, in which silver nitrate or another water-soluble silver salt is incorporated. (K. von Neergaard. 218,323.)

Addition of A-Vitamins to Oils.—Cod-liver oil is saponified with a solution of caustic soda, and the resulting soap is dissolved in water. This soap solution is treated with earth-nut oil, the oil layer is then removed and purified. (Aarhus Oliefabrik A/S, and K. H. Hansen. 243,907.)

A GOOD HARVEST.—A man named Hellerman, who died recently in Philadelphia, left over \$200,000, made by growing medicinal herbs.

LAX OBSERVANCE OF THE SHOPS ACT.—Following complaints by the Leicester Shopkeepers' Association respecting evasions of the provisions of the Shops Act, there has been much activity on the part of the local police, and nominal penalties have been imposed for not closing on the weekly half-holiday and for failing to display in the shop a notice specifying the weekly half-holiday. One of the matters complained of by the Association was that of leaving the front door unlocked or slightly ajar.

Deaths

BAX.—At Waterfoot, Manchester, on January 4, suddenly, Mr. Robert William Bax, chemist and druggist, The Arcade, aged sixty-four. Mr. Bax, who had carried on business for more than thirty years, had not been in good health for some time past, but was in his shop as usual on the day of his death. He was one of the founders of the Rawtenstall Tradesmen's Association, and for some years carried out the secretarial duties. A popular freemason, he had passed through high offices in the Hospitality Lodge: he was also a P.P.G.S.W.B. of the Province. Mr. Bax leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters.

BESSELL.—At 13 Bellevue Road, London, S.W.17, on January 3, suddenly, Mr. James Walter Bessell, Ph.C., aged sixty-nine. Mr. Bessell, who passed the Major examination in 1883, carried on business in South-West London for a long period. It was found at the inquest that death was due to syncope, arising from heart failure.

ELDER.—On Christmas Day, 1925, after a long illness, Mr. David Elder, chemist and druggist, Portelet, St. Johns, Ryde, Isle of Wight, for twenty years manager of the Jersey branch of Boots, Ltd. Mr. Elder qualified in 1900.

HARTLEY.—At 42 Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, on December 29, 1925, Frances, wife of Mr. George Hartley, M.P.S.

HENSLOW.—At Bournemouth, on December 30, 1925, the Rev. George Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., aged ninety. Mr. Henslow graduated at the University of Cambridge, gaining, among other distinctions, first-class honours in the Natural Science Tripos. After engaging in clerical and scholastic work for several years, he decided to specialise in botany. From the 'eighties onwards he was professor or lecturer to the Royal Horticultural Society, the Birkbeck Institute, London, and various other institutions, besides issuing numerous botanical text-books, among which are "Poisonous Plants," "Medical Works of the Fourteenth Century," and "British Wild Flowers."

LANGLEY-SMITH.—On January 3, Mr. H. Langley-Smith, aged fifty-two. Mr. Langley-Smith was the founder and senior partner of Langley-Smith & Co., oil, wax and tallow brokers and merchants, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., and was a member of "The Baltic." The funeral took place at Woking on January 5.

MAIDEN.—Recently, Mr. Joseph Henry Maiden, F.R.S., F.L.S., late Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales, aged sixty-five. Mr. Maiden was born and educated in London, where he commenced the study of botany under the late Professor Bentley. He emigrated to Australia in early life, and in 1881 became the first curator of the Technological Museum of New South Wales. During a long career he held many appointments, published numerous monographs on scientific subjects, and was an honorary or a corresponding member of many learned societies. The work by which he was perhaps best known was "A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus," the publication of which commenced in 1903.

MARTIN.—At Yokohama, Japan, on December 31, 1925, Margaret Agnes Martin, only daughter of Mr. John Bain, chemist and druggist, Lime Street, Liverpool.

MUNRO.—In Lewisham Hospital, London, S.E., on December 31, 1925, Mr. John Morrison Munro, Ph.C., 1 Vickers Hill, Ladywell, S.E.13, aged seventy-six. Mr. Munro passed the Minor examination at the age of nineteen, and took the Major qualification four years later. Some years ago he retired from business. Death was due to a street accident, which occurred eight days previously.

STEPHENSON.—At Bradford, on December 31, 1925, Mary Hannah, widow of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, chemist and druggist, 84 Barkerend Road, aged seventy-five.

The treatment of inmates of the Barbados Leper Asylum with ethyl esters of chaulmoogra oil has been continued with very hopeful results in a number of less advanced cases.—Colonial Office Report, 1924-25.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

RIPPIN.—At Tahiti, Western Road, Leigh-on-Sea, on December 27, 1925, Ethel, wife of J. Harold Rippin (Marshall, French & Lucas, Ltd., produce and chemical brokers), of twins, son and daughter.

WALMSLEY.—At Hollins Pharmacy, Hollinwood, on January 1, the wife of Walter D. Walmsley, M.P.S., of a daughter.

Marriages

CLAYTON-FRASER.—At St. James's Presbyterian Church, Huddersfield, on December 31, 1925, Henry Percival Clayton, chemist and druggist, Pontefract, to Janet McAllister Fraser.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, January 12

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. "Some New, Modified and Tested Formulæ of the British Pharmaceutical Codex," by Mr. F. Browne and Miss D. G. Randle. After the paper a discussion will be invited.

Wednesday, January 13

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Midland Hotel. Annual whist drive and dance. Reception by the President and Mrs. F. W. Bates at 7 p.m., dancing from 7.45, whist drive begins 8, interval for supper 9.45-11. Tickets (15s. each) from the secretaries or any member of Council.

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association, Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 2.45 p.m. "The Manufacture of Soap" (illustrated by lantern slides), by Mr. J. C. White (D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.).

Thursday, January 14

The National Association of Women Pharmacists, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W. Cinderella dance and social evening at 7.30 p.m. Single tickets (7s. each) from the secretary or any member of the Committee.

Salford Pharmaceutical Association.—Lecture by Mr. John Cleworth on "Photography for Chemists," illustrated by lantern slides.

Labelling Proprietary Articles

WE continue to receive particulars of the steps taken to bring the labels of proprietary articles containing scheduled poisons in accordance with the Labelling of Poisons Order. The following are additional to those published in recent issues of the *C. & D.* :—

BATEMAN'S DROPS.—Dicey's and Barclay's Bateman's Drops are now labelled with the proportion of morphine and tr. opii respectively.

BLINBLOW ASTHMA CURE is being sent out with a supplementary label giving the alkaloidal content.

CRITCHLEY'S JAPANESE CORN SOLVENT and Corn Silk, made by C. A. Critchley & Co., Ltd., Blackburn, are now labelled with the proportion of ext. cannabis indicæ.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is labelled with the proportion of strychnine (1/64th gr.) in each dram.

DR. HAIR'S CATARRH CURE PILLS.—B. W. Hair & Son, Ltd., 104 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. inform us that this is the only one of their preparations which requires a change in label to conform with the Labelling of Poisons Order.

KILMER'S HEART CURE is now labelled as containing 0.5 per cent. of digitalis.

Not Affected by the Labelling Order

Cephus Powders.

Mason's Perfumed Carbolic Solution.

Tintora Corn Cure.

THE customary annual lists of holders of royal warrants appeared in "The London Gazette" of January 1.

Trade Notes

KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, offer a free supply of white wrapping paper (10 in. x 10 in.), to chemists who send a postcard request.

SOUTHALL'S CETEX is the name used by Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, for a new sanitary towel. Cetex is made of cellulose wadding. Particulars are given in the company's advertisement in this issue.

WATERGLASS.—Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., Lincoln, invite applications for particulars of the various packings of waterglass which they issue. The chemist's name and address can be placed on the label, and an offer is made to supply attractive showcards.

"QUICK SELLERS" is the title of a list of selected preparations for sale by chemists manufactured by W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds. The catalogue gives in a concise form the special points about the various articles mentioned, and photographic illustrations show the attractive packages employed. A copy of the list will be sent on application.

HOUGHTON-BUTCHER, LTD.—We referred last week to the amalgamation of the two photographic companies, Houghtons, Ltd., and W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd. We have now received a nicely produced booklet dealing with the change and giving particulars of the growth of the two businesses, with portraits of the directors and illustrations of the factories.

VIOLET-RAY MACHINES.—Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Frederick Road, Pendleton, Manchester, who supply machines for generating and administering violet-ray high-frequency electricity, issue two booklets giving details of the treatment, which chemists who wish to take up this line will find very useful. One is an instruction book for using the various models, and the other deals with health culture by means of violet-rays.

ENGLISH SAFETY RAZORS.—Mr. John Watts, Lambert Street, Sheffield, who claims to be the first English maker of safety razors, and also of the wafer blades now used with such razors, has just remodelled his plant. The new machines and processes have enabled him to improve the quality of the "Watts" blade in the direction of securing uniformity of cutting edge. The "Spiro" stropper is another speciality of the firm.

AMAMI SHAMPOO TABLETS.—Prichard & Constance (Wholesale), Ltd., 11 Broad Street, High Holborn, London, W.C., have introduced a tablet form of the well-known Amami shampoo. These, which are preferred by some users, are made of the same ingredients as the powder form. The trade terms are 4s. 6d. per dozen boxes, with a bonus of 10 per cent. on six dozen lots. The retail price of 6d. per tablet is protected under the scheme of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

FLETCHER'S PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.—A new list of the pharmaceutical products of Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Vibrona Laboratories, London, N.7, was issued on January 1. The list has been revised in several particulars, the labels of the articles being in accordance with the legal requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Acts and the Labelling of Poisons Order. Another alteration is the re-naming of liquors for tinctures; these are now known as Flexa. This distinguishes this class from other liquors. The list gives complete particulars of the various Flexa and liquors, and has an interesting historical introduction.

MERITOR SHOWCARD.—S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, have issued a new showcard to advertise "Meritor" bath and nail brushes. The card, 10 in. by 20 in., is shown in the accompanying illustration. An artistic window strip, 12 in. by 48 in., has also been designed to assist in the sale of "Meritor" tooth, hair and shaving brushes. The showcard and window strip will be sent with future orders for "Meritor" brushes, or, upon application, to pharmacists already holding stocks.



Almanacs and Calendars

We select for mention, as of general interest, the following almanacs and calendars for the year 1926:—

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., LTD., manufacturing chemists, East Ham, London, E., distribute a desk calendar (4 in. by 5 in.), smartly framed in red and gold, with a month's dates on each leaf.

PAINE & Co., LTD., malt extract manufacturers, St. Neots, send out a wall calendar (9½ in. by 6½ in.), clearly printed in blue, a month's dates to each leaf, on a white ground—a useful companion in shop or office.

LUDFORD & Co., glass-bottle manufacturers, Brooksby's Walk, London, E.9, issue a wall calendar (15½ in. by 9½ in.), having on each of its six leaves a humorous print in colours suggested by the technology of "wireless."

A. BOAKE ROBERTS & Co., LTD., manufacturing chemists, Stratford, London, E.15, circulate a desk or wall calendar (5 in. by 4 in.), the bronze front of which gives it a distinctive appearance. The daily figures are of conveniently bold size.

TYPEK & KING, LTD., manufacturing chemists, Mitcham Common, Surrey, distribute a "perpetual" wall calendar (9½ in. by 7½ in.) of novel design, the days of the month being arranged in a circle clock-fashion, with a cardboard "hand" as indicator.

WHIFFEN & SONS, LTD., manufacturing chemists, Battersea and Fulham, London, S.W., issue an oval wall calendar, 11 in. deep and 15½ in. across. The tear-off portion is of the daily type, and the centrepiece is a photograph of the Fulham works.

W. H. HOBBS & Co., LTD., essential oil merchants, Trinity Place, London, E.C.3, send out a wall calendar (13 in. by 10 in.), strikingly designed in green and brown, with their trade-mark displayed in relief. The tear-off leaves are of the daily type, with quotations from poets.

LAWRENCE & SHEPHERD, chemists, Oban, issue their West Highland almanac (7 in. by 4½ in., pp. 64), now in its thirty-first year of publication. With a circulation of 10,000, and judiciously filled with advertisements, interspersed with local information, this "hardy annual" should well accomplish its mission.

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY, LTD., manufacturing chemists, Birmingham, send out a large-scale wall calendar (19 in. by 12½ in.), with cards for daily dates. This handsome calendar is of the perpetual type, and the figures, each 4½ in. deep, and printed in white on a dark-green card, are legible at a considerable distance.

W. G. TAYLOR (branch of Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd.), surgical dressings manufacturer, Charford Mills, Birmingham, issues a combined diary and interleaved blotting pad (11 in. by 18½ in.), the diary measuring 11 in. by 4½ in. Stoutly constructed, the pad will lie flat on a desk or table, adding greatly to the comfort of the user. The diary is provided with an index.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

F/51. "Camp" abdominal belt (London supply)	L/11. Alsatian clover perfume
G/61. Iodine Petrox	A/1012. Patentex (present supply)
C/11. Mersey feeding-bottle	H/61. Boynigon
N/11. Smith's Slug	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Birkbeck nasal douches. B/2312	Parkinson's Pills. E/2112
Butywave. R/2412	Phenoquin. W/1912
Emergoplast. B/2121	Soneryl Tablets. C/2812
Germotak. E/2412	Speton Tablets. Y/2812
Marshall's ice cream freezers. T/2312	Synol Soap. M/2312
Metal solid fuel. E/2412	Trypaflavine. T/2912
Nemolin Ointment. S/2912	Zymol yeast. B/2812

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Your Insurance Card

should prove a great boon to the man behind the counter, when engaged in Insurance work. No panel chemist can go far wrong if he takes the trouble to assimilate the information given on the card, and also takes the precaution of referring to it frequently as occasion requires. But it will not be sufficient to purchase a copy of the card and suspend it in a convenient position for reference. After reading carefully every word on both sides of the card, I found that my recollection of various points had been dulled during twelve years of close attention to Insurance work. Accordingly I would advise everyone concerned to settle down in the first instance to a close perusal of the matter set out so judiciously on the card. It would surprise me if any reader failed to note something about which his recollection was somewhat hazy and indistinct. Does every panel chemist realise that he has committed himself to exhibit a notice informing the public that he dispenses Insurance prescriptions, and another, when his shop is shut, directing insured persons to the nearest place which is open for Insurance dispensing? Do we all, as we ought, return for amendment prescriptions which doctors have failed to write strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations? Are we all careful to claim out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the supply of proprietary preparations ordered for insured persons, or scheduled appliances not included in the list of prices? Some of us would probably avoid loss if we always did so. Concise information on all these points helps to make your Insurance card invaluable, but I must also commend specially the useful notes appended to the list of appliances which may be provided as part of medical benefit.

Disputes About Prices

can usually be terminated more satisfactorily when one's customer can be shown a printed list in which the prices of any articles in question are faithfully set out. The *C. & D.* Retail Price List has served admirably for the purpose, except that the cost price was at times too obtrusive. Now even that reproach is removed, and one marvels at the simplicity with which the change has been effected. During such time as the list is likely to be exposed to the gaze of a customer there is little likelihood of the most keenly inquisitive layman being able to divine the meaning and application of the figures in the cost columns. Yet we can extract all the information we require at a glance, without occasion for translation of code letters, or the interpretation of any other stumbling-block to rush business. Ingenuity combined with practical utility could not go further.

Mr. Rutherford Hill

has again shown wonderful insight in his further exposition of recent poisons legislation and its effects (*C. & D.*, January 2, p. 24). In the first place he is rightly at pains to elaborate the point which the late Michael Carteghe was so fond of emphasising when discussing the question of the sale of poisons—i.e., "the education of the seller is the best safeguard of the public." As Mr. Hill expresses it, the only real guarantee for public safety is the personality of the qualified pharmacist, and it is most illogical, after setting up a high standard of education, training and experience, to hamper the qualified individual with mechanical, minutely detailed regulations. Careful perusal of your report of this part of Mr. Hill's address may be commended to every member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, and particularly to Mr. Neathercoat, who seems bent on needlessly harassing both pharmacists and the public by a superfluity of mechanical regulations. This, at least, is how I interpret his somewhat ill-considered sensational articles on poisons, which have appeared in the "Daily Mail" recently.

The Name of Buckthorn

in this country is usually applied to the *Rhamnus cathartica*, and not to the *R. frangula* (see *C. & D.*, December 26, 1925, p. 899). The origin of the name does not seem to be obscure if we accept what Lyte and Gerard have to say about it, which, by the by, was derived from Dodoens. In the words of Lyte: "The Italians do call it *Spino Merlo*, some call it *Spino Cervino* . . . and of Valerius Cordus *Cervi Spina*: we may well call it in English Bucke-Thorn." To the Anglo-Saxons this plant was known as the Harts-thorn and the Way-thorn, and it was as early as the fourteenth century that it was called *Spina Cervina* in Italy. The English equivalent of this Italian name we can accept as being Harts-thorn. Prior suggested that Buckthorn was really due to a misunderstanding on the part of Valerius Cordus, who confused the two German names of Buchsdorn (box-thorn) and Bochsborn (the thorn of a buck). The first of these was the German translation of the *πυξάνθα* of Dioscorides, which was another name for the *λυκιον* of the same author. Dioscorides also described a shrub — *ράμνος* — which Matthioli connected with the *Spina Cervina*; this Dr. Sibthorpe considered to be a *Lycium* rather than our *Rhamnus*. The only thing that is clear about this matter is that it is somewhat confused. In any case Valerius Cordus may have made such a mistake as Prior suggested, and have converted the Box-thorn of Dioscorides into Buckthorn. Henslow, in his "Medical Werkes of the Fourteenth Century," has no mention of the Buckthorn; but William Turner, in his "Names of Herbes" (1548), has a most interesting reference: the *Rhamnus*, he says, "hath . . . a fruite lyke a little buckeler. The inhabitants [Italians] call it there *Spina Christi*. Wherefore it maye be called in english Christes thorne, or buckeler thorne."

Sir Theodore de Mayerne,

according to Judge Parry's fascinating book, "The Overbury Mystery," would seem to have been the depository of the knowledge or the elucidation (which was not forthcoming) of the said mystery. De Mayerne's name is not unknown to pharmacists for two or three reasons. He was deputed to write the dedication to the King (James I) of the first London Pharmacopoeia (1618), and it is said that he played a considerable part in the compilation of it. He was also a powerful influence in the foundation of the guild of the Master, Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries in the City of London. The formation of this new society was brought about by the separation of the apothecaries from the grocers. The year 1617 in which this took place may, therefore, be considered the birth year of the first organised body of the compounders of medicine. The interest of de Mayerne in the composition of physic was shown in his attachment to the Anti-Galenists, who were operating as disciples of Paracelsus. He not only made considerable use of chemical remedies himself, but he laid emphasis on the importance of chemistry in his lectures on pharmacy to his student apothecaries when he was a lecturer in Paris. The experience of de Mayerne as a Court physician was an altogether exceptional one. He was physician to Henry IV of France; when he came to England he was appointed by James I to be his physician and physician also to the Queen. On the accession of Charles I he was made first physician to the King and Queen; and on the King's execution he was made nominal first physician to Charles II. There was in him, if we may judge from the little that is recorded of him, a fund of good will and of liberal sentiment, which may account for his ability to keep his own counsel in the Overbury case, and which, probably, made it possible for him to maintain his position in Court circles for so long, notwithstanding his willingness to welcome new doctrines. De Mayerne had a sense of humour which is illustrated by a tale told of him. A personal friend consulted him in the expectation of having his fee returned, but to show a generosity which he did not feel he put down two broad gold pieces. The physician put them in his purse, and, noticing the wry face of his patient-friend, said: "Sir, I made my will this morning, and if it should appear that I refused a fee I might be deemed *non compos*."

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

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Editorial Articles

Further Factors of Life

V.—Light and Life

DISORDER and disease have been shown in previous articles to follow physiological disturbances, due to defective diets. Organic and mineral metabolism were found to be inextricably bound up with one another, and living to consist of an everlasting redress of the balance of physico-chemical exchanges, which fails unless the requisite materials therefor are immediately available. Until the discovery of vitamins, no one suspected that anything further than that inert or dead chemical substances (as understood by carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and minerals) were needed to form a complete diet. The term vitamin has been applied to an indefinable set of intangible accessory factors necessary to ensure cell growth. These were labelled A, B, C, D, and E in order of discovery, but they are also known as fat soluble A, water-soluble B, antiscorbutic, antirachitic, and anti-sterility vitamin respectively. It was not suspected when the name "vitamin" was invented that these differed in chemical activity from the complex products of animal glands, which include those chemical catalysts and chemical messengers known as enzymes and hormones. It was the name rather than the fact that these are actual growth factors that was responsible

for vitamins catching the public fancy and predominating in recent biological research over many other equally important factors of life. The search for the elixir of life has been resurrected in the newer vitamin therapy. The high hopes of enthusiastic vitalists of back-to-nature bent are foredoomed to disappointment, because the inevitable result of unrestrained efforts to secure "vitality" by dieting and the simple life is to produce that physiological disproportion which defeats its desired objective. Rich food without exercise, work without light, warmth without fresh air, are harmful, and all of us, in securing bodily comfort, are apt to overlook the need for a rational mode of living. Lack of vitamins, vitiated air, and absence of sunlight are predisposing causes of disease, as they lower bodily resistance to infection. Devitalising conditions occur concurrently with the onset of winter in this country, and biological and physico-chemical evidence conjoin to show that there is an intimate connection between these three deterrents to a healthy existence. Sunlight is undoubtedly an addendum to that complete dietary and exercise which is essential to ensure "radiant" health. It has been shown that ultra-violet rays (wavelength 295 to 300 millimicrons) activate lipoids (especially cholesterol) to produce the antirachitic vitamin. Radiation with ultra-violet rays is equally effective in redressing lack of this Vitamin D, whether the animal is exposed to artificial sunlight or whether it is fed with irradiated foods containing activated sterols (= Vitamin D). The activating properties of radiant energy, which has been studied for many years in physical science as photo-electric effects, has thus extended to medical and biological science, and "light" treatment has become quite a craze in welfare work. The light rays which possess a curative biological effect are those which produce erythema or rash of the skin (wavelength 240 to 320 μ). The "lamps" for irradiation or light treatment with these ultra-violet rays vary considerably in intensity, ranging from the powerful mercury vapour lamp and tungsten-arc lamp, rich in invisible activating rays, to more moderate white flame carbon arc and weak tungsten filament quartz globe lamp. Many so-called ultra-violet lamps are weak in activating radiations, though they give out violet coloured light, which is physiologically inert. The technique of ultra-violet therapy is not difficult, but requires care in determining the erythema dose, or, better still, by controlling dosage by comparison with rate of bleaching of standard 30 per cent. solution of acetone methylene blue. Skins of different persons vary considerably as regards sensitivity to light. There is considerable danger in an overdose of ultra-violet light, the succession of events being rash, pigmentation (sunburn), and destruction of epidermal cells. In general the curative dose should stop short of production of an actual erythema or visible rash. Radiant light treatment is applied widely to the treatment of skin diseases, tuberculosis, and malnutritional wasting in infants. The new light therapy actually consists in chemical activation of molecules of the epidermis, which, by passage into the blood stream, can act as stimuli to growth. Each new phase of scientific discovery results in a new therapeutic craze, and quackery is rampant at the moment in the exploitation of ultra-violet treatment and vitamins. Some modern hairdressers are reverting to practices of their chirurgien-barber predecessors, and other enthusiasts suggest that foodstuffs, such as dried milk, should be activated by irradiation. However, irradiation of foodstuffs alters its taste even after a few minutes' exposure, and such experts, who would deprecate undue heating in sterilising milk, overlook the fact that the temperature of ultra-violet light

is thousands of degrees Centigrade. Moreover, a daily dose of cod-liver oil will protect equally well as radiation against rickets, and add also the growth vitamin A, which is not synthesised when light rays act upon the epidermis of animals. In bringing our review of the factors of life to a close, it is appropriate to recall that a necessity for "balance" is evident in all life processes, and though science brings to light chemical sensitisers (gland substances) and chemical activators (vitamins), life and living substances remain things apart from human construction. Vitamins certainly might be looked upon as semi-living matter, because their activity decays, but this is nothing more than a chemical deactivation or ordinary oxidation. The lesson of life is to avoid excess, and this applies all round, whether work or play, diet or drink, or in application of new discoveries to the problems of life. The future holds promise of good and evil in regard to public welfare as regards foodstuffs, and only time can tell whether science can overcome the conditions due to industrial overcrowding by supplying fresh food at reasonable prices without preservatives, and cleaning up our smoky atmosphere. The desire for sunshine and sea air, participation in outdoor games, are proving to be the sign of a healthy rather than a decadent nation. Likewise the mixing of the staff of life with fresh foodstuffs, such as meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables, is not luxury but necessity, and everybody's birthright.

The Scarcity of Antimony

SEVERAL sharp advances in succession have been announced during the past few months in the market for antimony, and prices have now reached a level not seen for many years past. Towards the close of last week English regulus was raised by £10 per ton to £105, in consequence of the continuous rise in the value of Chinese refined, which touched £100 per ton. To what extent prices may possibly yet advance is problematical, in view of the persistent demand and the lack of supplies. The fact may be recalled that at the time of the Russo-Japanese war antimony rose to upwards of £125. The market fluctuated considerably in the course of 1924, between about £45 and £70 for English regulus. Commenting on the position in our issue of October 11 in that year (pp. 538-9), when the price stood at £55, we stated that the scarcity of supplies threatened to become as acute as it was before, and that, in the event of the Chinese industry becoming seriously disorganised, it was hardly to be expected that additional supplies from other producing countries could be attracted except on a further rising market. As a matter of fact, the output of both raw material and refined metal outside of China does not appear to have been stimulated to any important extent, so that relief from the present acute scarcity more than ever chiefly depends on a return to more normal conditions in China. The rise during the past year amounted to about £35 per ton, either for English regulus or Chinese crude metal, while the appreciation in Chinese refined was even more pronounced. It will be seen from a comparison of the quotations given below how the price has appreciated:—

		Oct. 8, 1924		Jan. 2, 1926	
Per ton		£ s.		£ s.	
English regulus	...	55	0	105	0
Chinese regulus, spot	...	47	0	100	0
Chinese crude, spot	...	30	0	65	0
Antimony ore, 50 per cent.					
sulphide (per unit)	...	0	6	0	8

It will be noticed that the rise in the case of Chinese metal represents well over 100 per cent., and the strong position in China is emphasised by the fact that, whereas

in the past orders for shipment could usually be placed at a considerable discount as compared with the spot value, the c.i.f. terms whenever mentioned are now more closely in line with the price ruling on the spot. This may perhaps be attributed to the fact that great difficulty has been experienced of late in covering oversales that had been effected against future shipment. Surplus stocks in China have been more rigidly controlled, while some of the smaller dealers there are on the verge of bankruptcy through having taken liberties with the market on the short side in premature anticipation of relief. Unsold parcels arriving at New York or still afloat are firmly held, and the recent pressure of American inquiries on this market, which is now bare of supplies, has had the more strengthening effect on the position here. The two extreme New York quotations recorded in the past year were 11 cents and 22 cents per lb. duty paid for 99 per cent. Chinese regulus, against 8.25 cents and 17.50 cents in 1924. America during the past year imported considerably larger quantities, the total for the ten months to the end of October being fully 8,000 tons, against 6,200 tons for the same period in 1924. The fact that the bulk of the metal now reaching the American seaboard is already sold beforehand is a feature expected to continue for the current month; and the actual supply is only about sufficient to keep pace with consumers' needs. There is now some fear of lighter arrivals, as usually experienced in the early months of the year, owing to the fact that the output in China over the winter months is at a reduced rate, on account of the weather. Mining operations in China, moreover, continue to be badly handicapped by internal troubles, and the output is thus kept at the normal, which is approximately at the rate of over 13,000 tons per annum, so that the metal is easily absorbed as it becomes available. The absence of any notable surplus therefore fully explains the keen competitive buying, and the high prices exacted by shippers from consuming markets. The production in other parts of the world barely represents one-third of the normal Chinese output, so that China has virtually nothing to fear from outside competition, and thus fully retains her monopoly. There was recently some talk of a resumption of mining and smelting operations in Mexico, but so far there has been no confirmation of this. According to an American report, the Price mine, owned by the Montana-Washington Mining Company, is to be opened up at once, and is expected to be able to dispatch good quantities of antimony ores to the Trail smelter in British Columbia, this decision having been induced by the high price now ruling for the metal. France produces a fair amount of refined antimony, but is not exporting much, while her importations of both refined and crude metal, as well as ores, have slightly increased during the past year, this chiefly referring to material secured from her North African Possessions. There is no doubt that, apart from the shortcomings from China, which have evidently been unduly magnified for market purposes by taking advantage of a certain shortage among dealers, some increase in the world's consumption has also had a little to do with the extraordinary rise. Consumers in the chemical trades are now up against difficult conditions in filling their needs, and these may not be remedied for an indefinite period.

A Journalistic Centenary

NEARLY three years ago we drew attention to the centenary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, concerning which a sumptuous volume had just been issued. With the closing number of the year 1925, "The

American Journal of Pharmacy," a publication supported by the College from its beginning, celebrates its hundredth anniversary; and the occasion is manifestly one for cordial congratulation. Not only is "The American Journal of Pharmacy" the oldest organ of its kind in the English language, but it has been conducted on a consistently high level of purpose and of achievement. The following is a list of its editors:—

Daniel B. Smith, 1825-1828.
Benjamin Ellis, M.D., 1829-1831.
R. Eggesfield Griffith, M.D., 1831-1836.
Joseph Carson, M.D., 1836-1850.
William Procter, Jr., 1850-1871.
John M. Maisch, 1871-1893.
Henry Trimble, 1893-1898.
Henry Kraemer, 1898-1917.
Geo. M. Beringer, 1917-1921.
Ivor Griffith, 1921- —.

Among others of international reputation who have been contributors to our contemporary are Edward Parrish, Edward R. Squibb, Frederick B. Power, Henry S. Wellcome, and Joseph P. Remington. The centenary issue of the paper is worthy of the occasion, including as it does a message from the veteran Mr. Frederick B. Power, portraits of all its editors, facsimiles of early pages, and special articles by Mr. Otto Raubenheimer and other well-known pharmacists. It only remains to wish "The American Journal of Pharmacy" a second century of valued service.

Optical Bill

THE following is an abstract of a Bill prepared by the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians "to secure the registration of optical practitioners and to regulate the practice of sight-testing and optical dispensing, and for the purposes incidental thereto." Drafted on the general basis adopted in the Medical Acts and the Dentists Acts, the measure, which is styled the "Optical Practitioners Bill," provides for the establishment of a Central Optical Board. Besides members of the callings concerned, this is to be composed of a chairman appointed by the Minister of Health, representatives of the General Medical Council and of the Senates of Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, London, Manchester and Sheffield. The proposed Central Optical Board is to govern the practice both of dispensing opticians and of "optometrists" and to keep an official register of persons qualified, an "optometrist" being described as one who is engaged in testing sight, giving optical treatment, dispensing optical prescriptions and selling optical appliances, and an optician one who carries on the two latter but does not test the sight or order optical treatment. After the passing of the measure no one would be permitted to practise either as an optometrist or dispensing optician without having satisfied the Board of his competence and obtained a certificate. The Board is to lay down training regulations for future entrants to both callings, and to hold examinations. Another duty of the Board is to regulate the practice of advertising. The Bill prohibits the sale to the public of spectacles and eyeglasses by anyone but registered opticians, but specifically provides that no exception is taken to the sale of such articles as goggles which are not intended to correct defective vision. Special provision is made so that those who are already in practice may continue. But this is subject, in the case of optometrists, to their submitting evidence of competency deemed to be sufficient to safeguard the public. Section 6 makes special provision for the practice of optometry by corporate bodies, and Section 7 makes it clear that there is to be no interference with hospital or school work. Various penalties are laid down, and the Board is given power, with the approval of the Minister of Health, to make regulations for suspending or striking off the register any practitioner who has been "guilty of any infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect." In such cases the practitioner is given a right of appeal to the High Court or the Court of Session.

SIERRA LEONE PEPPER.—The exports from Sierra Leone during 1924 amounted to 247,342 lb., against 328,188 lb. in 1923 and 278,516 lb. in 1922.

The New U.S. Pharmacopœia

(Concluded from the C. & D., November 21, 1925, p. 717)

Chloramina.—SODIUM PARA-TOLUENESULPHONE-CHLORAMIDE [NEW].—Chloramine contains not less than 11.5 and not more than 13 per cent. of active chlorine. The addition of potassium iodide test solution to an aqueous solution of chloramine (1 in 20) causes the liberation of iodine, but bromine is not liberated from alkali bromides unless the mixture is acidulated with an acid (difference from dichloramine).

Assay.—Dissolve about 0.5 gram of chloramine, accurately weighed, in 50 c.c. of water, add 5 c.c. of potassium iodide test solution and 5 c.c. of acetic acid, and allow the mixture to stand in a glass-stoppered bottle for ten minutes. Titrate the liberated iodine with *N*/10 sodium thiosulphate, using starch test solution as indicator. Each c.c. of *N*/10 sodium thiosulphate corresponds to 0.001773 gram of active chlorine.

Cinchophen.—The new title for the compound described in the U.S.P. IX under "Acidum Phenylcinchoninicum," i.e., phenyl-quinoline-carboxylic acid. The following assay has been included: Weigh accurately about 0.5 gram of cinchophen, previously dried to constant weight over sulphuric acid, and dissolve it in 60 c.c. of alcohol which has been neutralised with *N*/10 sodium hydroxide, using three drops of phenolphthalein test solution as indicator, and warming gently to facilitate solution. Cool, and titrate the solution with *N*/10 sodium hydroxide until the pink colour is restored. Each c.c. of *N*/10 sodium hydroxide corresponds to 0.02492 gram of phenyl-quinoline-carboxylic acid.

Cinnamomum.—The articles on "Cinnamomum Saigonicum" and "Cinnamomum Zeylanicum" have been replaced by a single monograph, in which cinnamon is described as the dried bark of *Cinnamomum Loureirii*, Nees, yielding not less than 2 per cent. of volatile ether-soluble extractive.

Dextrosium.—DEXTROSE [NEW].—Optical rotation at 25° C. in a 200 mm. tube + 52.5° to + 53°. Is tested for the presence of dextrin, lactose, soluble starch, sulphite, heavy metals, arsenic, chloride, and sulphate.

Dichloramina.—DICHLORAMINE [NEW].—Para-toluene sulphone dichloramide, containing not less than 28 nor more than 30 per cent. of active chlorine, when assayed by the method described under "Chloramina." Melting point about 80° C.

Digitalis.—See C. & D., October 31, 1925, p. 625.

Emetinæ Hydrochloridum.—EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—The test for the presence of cephaeline has been slightly modified: Dissolve 0.2 gram of emetine hydrochloride in 10 c.c. of water, add 5 c.c. of sodium hydroxide test solution, and shake, successively, with 20 c.c. of ether, and then with 10 c.c. portions of ether, until the residue obtained by evaporating 2 c.c. of the last ether extraction, when dissolved in one drop of diluted hydrochloric acid and 1 c.c. of water, no longer yields a distinct turbidity with iodine test solution. Discard the ether solutions, acidulate the aqueous liquid with diluted sulphuric acid, add ammonia test solution until alkaline, and shake with four successive 10 c.c. portions of ether. Evaporate the combined ether solutions to dryness on a water bath, and dry the residue at 100° C. Its weight should not exceed 0.004 gram.

Emplastrum Adhæsivum.—ADHESIVE PLASTER.—The altered title for "Emplastrum Elasticum" of the U.S.P. IX. The plaster mass should contain about 30 per cent. of pure rubber.

Emplastrum Plumbi Oleatis.—LEAD OLEATE PLASTER.—The new title for "Emplastrum Plumbi" of the U.S.P. IX.

Emulsum Olei Terebinthinæ.—EMULSION OF OIL OF TURPENTINE [ALTERED].—The oil of almond and syrup are now omitted, and the preparation consists of: Rectified oil of turpentine, 15 c.c.; gum acacia, 5 grams; water, to produce 100 c.c.

Epinephrina.—EPINEPHRINE [NEW].—Lævo-methylamino-ethanolcatechol, $C_8H_9O_3N$; chemical tests for identity and purity only are described, without any reference to its origin.

Ergota.—ERGOT.—See C. & D., October 31, 1925, p. 627.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum.—PURE EXTRACT OF GLYCYRRHIZA.—Now prepared by extracting liquorice root, in coarse powder, with boiling water, in a metallic percolator, followed by evaporation of the percolate.

Extractum Malti.—EXTRACT OF MALT.—Now prepared by infusing malt with water at 60° C., concentrating the expressed liquid at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. and adding 10 per cent. by weight of glycerin. Is required to convert not less than five times its weight of starch into water-soluble sugars.

Extractum Nucis Vomica.—EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.—The drug is now exhausted with a mixture of 75 volumes of alcohol, 1 volume of acetic acid, and 24 volumes of water. After shaking the residue with petroleum benzin (to remove the fat), the benzin solutions are to be rejected.

Ferri Phosphas Solubilis.—SOLUBLE FERRIC PHOSPHATE.—The preparation included in the U.S.P. IX under the title "Ferri Phosphas."

Fluidextractum Belladonnæ Foliorum.—FLUID EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA LEAVES [NEW].—Is required to contain not less than 0.27 and not more than 0.33 gram of total alkaloids in 100 c.c.

Fluidextractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Aromaticum.—AROMATIC FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA.—The preparation of the drug for percolation includes slaking 60 grams of lime by the gradual addition of water, mixing it thoroughly with 1,000 grams of cascara sagrada, in coarse powder, and 60 grams of magnesium oxide.

Fluidextractum Glycyrrhizæ.—FLUID EXTRACT OF GLYCYRRHIZA.—The liquorice root, in coarse powder, is now extracted with boiling water only.

Fluidextractum Ipecacuanhæ.—FLUID EXTRACT OF IPECAC.—100 c.c. should contain not less than 1.35 and not more than 1.65 gram of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac (U.S.P. IX: 1.8 to 2.2 grams). The drug is exhausted first with a mixture of diluted hydrochloric acid, 150 c.c.; alcohol, 300 c.c.; water, 300 c.c. (menstruum I), and then with a mixture of alcohol 2 volumes, water 3 volumes (menstruum II). The following test for miscibility is included:—Add 7 c.c. of fluid extract to a mixture of 10 c.c. of glycerin and sufficient syrup to make 100 c.c. If this does not produce a clear mixture, gradually add diluted hydrochloric acid, drop by drop, until a clear mixture is obtained, which will remain clear for four days. Add to the remainder of the fluid extract the amount of diluted hydrochloric acid, determined as necessary by this test, and sufficient of menstruum II to make each 100 c.c. of the finished fluid extract contain 1.5 gram of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac.

Fluidextractum Rhois Glabræ.—FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUS GLABRA [NEW].—The dried ripe fruit of *Rhus glabra*, in coarse powder, is extracted first with a mixture of glycerin, 100 c.c.; alcohol, 500 c.c.; and water, 400 c.c. (menstruum I), and then with diluted alcohol (menstruum II).

Gelatinum.—GELATIN.—The limit of sulphur dioxide has been increased to 0.004 per cent.

Glusidum.—GLUCIDE.—The new official title for benzo-sulphinidum (saccharin), U.S.P. IX.

Glyceritum Acidi Tannici.—GLYCERITE OF TANNIC ACID.—Tannic acid, 20; glycerin, 79 grams; sodium citrate, 1 gram.

Glyceritum Amyli.—GLYCERITE OF STARCH.—Starch, 10 grams; water, 20; glycerin, 70 c.c.

Glyceritum Phenolis.—GLYCERITE OF PHENOL.—Liquefied phenol, 20 c.c.; sodium citrate, 1 gram; boiling distilled water, 1 c.c.; glycerin, 79 c.c.

Hydrargyri Salicylas.—MERCURIC SALICYLATE.—Assay modified: Digest about 0.5 gram of mercuric salicylate, accurately weighed, in a mixture of 15 c.c. of sulphuric acid and 10 c.c. of nitric acid contained in a long neck flask in which a small funnel is inserted. Heat it upon a sand bath until the mixture is nearly colourless, then add another 10 c.c. of nitric acid, and heat until the mixture is decolorised. Cool the solution, dilute it with 150 c.c. of distilled water, add 2 c.c. of ferric ammonium sulphate test solution, and titrate with *N*/10 potassium thiocyanate until a permanent yellowish-red colour is produced. Each c.c. of *N*/10 potassium thiocyanate corresponds to 0.01003 gram of mercury.

Infusum Digitalis.—INFUSION OF DIGITALIS.—Digitalis, in fine powder, 15 grams; boiling water, 700 c.c.; macerate for one hour. Filter, add cinnamon water, 150 c.c.; alcohol, 100 c.c.; and sufficient cold water to produce 1,000 c.c.

Ipomœa.—IPOMœA [NEW].—The dried root of *Ipomœa orizabensis*, Ledenois. Yields not less than 15 per cent. of total resins, and not more than 3 per cent. of acid-insoluble ash.

Krameria.—KRAMERIA [NEW].—The dried root of *Krameria triandra*, Ruiz et Pavon, known in commerce as Peruvian Rhatany, or of *Krameria argentea*, Martius, known in commerce as Para or Brazilian Rhatany.

Lactosum.—LACTOSE.—The title now adopted for sugar of milk.

Liquor Cresolis Compositus.—COMPOUND SOLUTION OF CRESOL.—Now prepared by heating a mixture of cresol, 500 c.c.; linseed oil, 350 c.c.; dekanormal solution of potassium hydroxide, 22 c.c. (or 14.52 grams of 85 per cent. potassium hydroxide); and dekanormal solution of sodium hydroxide, 88 c.c. (or 39.11 grams of 90 per cent. sodium hydroxide) to about 70° C. until a portion gives a clear solution when mixed with nine volumes of cold water; cool, add sufficient water to produce 1,000 c.c.

Chlorinatæ Chirurgicæ.—**SURGICAL SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED SODA.** MODIFIED DAKIN'S SOLUTION [NEW].—An aqueous solution of chlorine compounds of sodium, containing not less than 0.45 per cent. and not more than 0.5 per cent. of NaOCl, equivalent to from 0.43 to 0.48 per cent. of available chlorine. Prepared from chlorinated lime and exsiccated sodium phosphate, after ascertaining the amounts of each required as indicated in the table included in the monograph, following the determination of the available chlorine in the chlorinated lime.

Magma Magnesiae.—**MAGNESIA MAGMA.** MILK OF MAGNESIA.—Now prepared as follows:—Dissolve 300 grams of magnesium sulphate in sufficient distilled water to make 650 c.c., place this in a vessel of about 5,000 c.c. capacity, and heat to boiling. Dissolve 100 grams of sodium hydroxide in sufficient distilled water to make 1,000 c.c., add this slowly to the boiling solution of magnesium sulphate, and continue the boiling for 30 minutes. Transfer the mixture to a cylindrical container of not less than 5,000 c.c. capacity, and fill with hot distilled water. Allow to stand until separation has occurred, and remove the supernatant liquid. Wash repeatedly with hot distilled water until sulphates have practically been eliminated, as shown by testing the supernatant liquid with barium chloride test solution. Concentrate the mixture by evaporation until it contains not less than 7 per cent. of magnesium hydroxide.

Methenamina.—**METHENAMINE.**—The new official title for hexamethylenetetramine, in the place of "Hexamethylenamina." U.S.P. IX. Chloride limit not to exceed equivalent of 0.2 c.c. of N/50 hydrochloric acid, in one gram.

Assay.—Place about one gram of methenamine, accurately weighed, in a beaker, add 40 c.c. of N/sulphuric acid, and evaporate on a water bath (or boil gently, adding a little distilled water from time to time, if necessary) until the odour of formaldehyde is no longer perceptible. Cool, add 20 c.c. of distilled water, and titrate the excess of acid with N/sodium hydroxide, using methyl orange test solution as indicator. Each c.c. of N/sulphuric acid corresponds to 0.03504 gram of hexamethylenetetramine.

Mucilago Acaciæ.—**MUCILAGE OF ACACIA.**—Now contains 1 gram of sodium benzoate in 1,000 c.c.

Neoarsphenamina.—**NEOARSPHENAMINE** [NEW].—A product obtained by the action of sodium methanal sulphonylate on arsphenamine, consisting partially of sodium-3-diamino-4-dihydroxyarsenobenzene methanal sulphonylate. It contains not less than 19 per cent. of arsenium, and complies with the requirements of the United States Public Health Service.

Oleoresina Aspidii.—**OLEORESIN OF ASPIDIUM (MALE FERN).**—Is required to yield not less than 24 per cent. of crude flicin. Specific gravity, not less than 1.00. Not less than 85 per cent. is soluble in purified petroleum benzin.

Assay.—Warm the oleoresin on a water bath and stir until it is thoroughly mixed. Transfer about 5 grams, accurately weighed, to a 200 c.c. flask, dissolve in 40 grams of ether, add 100 grams of an aqueous solution of barium hydroxide (3 in 100), and shake vigorously for five minutes. Allow the liquids to separate, and filter off 86 grams of the aqueous fluid. Transfer this to a separator, add sufficient hydrochloric acid to produce a distinctly acid reaction, and extract with three successive portions of 30 c.c., 20 c.c., and 15 c.c. of ether. Draw off and combine the ethereal solutions, filter, wash the filter with ether, evaporate, and dry the residue to constant weight at 100° C. This residue weighs not less than 0.96 gram, corresponding to not less than 24 per cent. of crude flicin.

Oleoresina Capsici.—**OLEORESIN OF CAPSICUM.**—The following test is included:—Dissolve 0.2 gram of the oleoresin in 50 c.c. of alcohol in a stoppered flask, dilute 0.1 c.c. of the clear separated solution with 140 c.c. of distilled water, containing 10 per cent. of sucrose; 5 c.c. of this solution, swallowed at one time, will produce a distinct sensation of pungency in the mouth and throat of at least two out of three individuals.

Pancreatinum.—**PANCREATIN.**—Is now assayed also for its casein digestive power:—Place 0.1 gram of finely powdered casein in a 50 c.c. volumetric flask, add 30 c.c. of distilled water, and shake well to bring the casein into suspension. Add exactly 1 c.c. of N/10 sodium hydroxide, and heat the mixture at 40° C. until the casein is completely dissolved, which should not require more than 30 minutes. Cool, add sufficient distilled water to make 50 c.c., and mix well. Dissolve 0.1 gram of pancreatin in 500 c.c. of distilled water. Mix 1 c.c. of glacial acetic acid with 9 c.c. of distilled water and 10 c.c. of alcohol. Place 5 c.c. of the casein solution in a test tube, add to it 2 c.c. of the well-shaken pancreatin solution and 3 c.c. of distilled water, and mix by gentle agitation. Immediately immerse the test tube in a water bath at 40° C., and keep it at this temperature for one hour. Then remove

from the bath, and add 3 drops of the acetic acid mixture. No precipitate is produced.

Paraffinum Chlorinatum.—**CHLORINATED PARAFFIN.** CHLOROCOSANE [NEW].—A light yellow to light amber, clear, thick, oily liquid. Odourless, stable in the air; insoluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; miscible with benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, and ether. Specific gravity, 1.00 to 1.07. Tested for the presence of acids, alkalis, and free chlorine.

Phenobarbitalum.—**PHENOBARBITAL** [NEW].—Phenylethylbarbituric acid. Melting point, 172°-174° C. Tested for the presence of readily carbonisable substances, and of phenylbarbituric acid.

Phenol.—**PHENOL.**—Now required to contain not less than 93 per cent. of C₆H₅OH (U.S.P. IX = 97 per cent.). Congealing point: not below 39° C.

Phenolphthaleinum.—**PHENOLPHTHALEIN.**—Melting point not below 256° C. (U.S.P. IX: not below 253° C.).

Phenolsulphonphthaleinum.—**PHENOLSULPHONPHTHALEIN** [NEW].—The following test for sensitiveness is included:—Fill a 100 c.c. glass-stoppered flask with thoroughly boiled and cooled distilled water to within a few c.c. of the stopper. Add 1 c.c. of an alcoholic solution of phenolsulphonphthalein (1 in 1,000) and 0.5 c.c. of N/50 sodium hydroxide, stopper immediately, and mix well: a strong red colour is produced.

Procainæ Hydrochloridum.—**PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE** [NEW].—Para-aminobenzoyl-diethylaminoethanol hydrochloride; melting point between 153° and 156° C. Its aqueous solution (1 in 20) is neutral to litmus paper. The ash from 0.5 gram is negligible. Is required to be free from readily carbonisable substances and heavy metals.

Quinidinæ Sulphas.—**QUINIDINE SULPHATE** [NEW].—An aqueous solution of quinidine sulphate (1 in 100) is neutral or slightly alkaline to litmus paper, and is dextrorotatory. On drying to constant weight at 100° C. it loses not more than 5 per cent. in weight. Ash not to exceed 0.1 per cent. Test for the presence of other cinchona alkaloids: Dissolve 0.5 gram of quinidine sulphate in 15 c.c. of boiling water and add a solution of 0.5 gram of potassium iodide in 5 c.c. of distilled water, which, if necessary, has previously been neutralised to litmus paper with N/10 sulphuric acid. A white precipitate is formed. Mix well, cool the mixture to 15° C., and keep it at this temperature for one hour with frequent agitation. Filter and add 2 drops of ammonia test solution to the filtrate. No turbidity is produced within one minute.

Quininæ Aethylcarbonas.—**QUININE ETHYLCARBONATE.** EUQUININE [NEW].—Melting point between 89° and 91° C. Dried over sulphuric acid for 24 hours, the loss in weight does not exceed 2 per cent.

Resina Ipomœæ.—**RESIN OF IPOMEA** [NEW].—Prepared from ipomea by percolation with alcohol, followed by precipitation from water. Tested for the presence of rosin, gualaic, other resins, and aloin. Acid number: 25 to 30; ester number: 170 to 185; saponification value: 195 to 215.

Rheum.—**RHUBARB.**—The following test for rhapontic rhubarb is included: Boil 10 grams of powdered rhubarb for 15 minutes with 50 c.c. of diluted alcohol under a reflux condenser, filter, and concentrate to 10 c.c. Cool, shake with 15 c.c. of ether, and set aside for 24 hours; yellowish, prismatic crystals should not form.

Rhus Glabra.—**RHUS GLABRA.** SUMAC BERRIES [NEW].—The dried ripe fruit of *Rhus glabra* (Fam. Anacardiaceæ).

Sapo Mollis.—**SOFT SOAP.**—Is now prepared from linseed oil instead of cottonseed oil:—

Linseed oil	...	...	...	400 grams
Deknormal solution of potassium hydroxide	...	...	...	29 c.c.
Deknormal solution of sodium hydroxide	...	...	...	110 c.c.
Glycerin	...	...	...	50 c.c.
Water, sufficient to make	...	...	...	1,000 grams

Scilla.—**SQUILL.**—For biological assay, see *C. & D.*, October 31, 1925, p. 628.

Sinapis Nigra.—**BLACK MUSTARD.**—Is required to yield not less than 0.6 per cent. of volatile oil of mustard (calculated as allyl isothiocyanate):—Place 5 grams of black mustard, in coarse powder, in a 200 c.c. flask, add 100 c.c. of water, stopper tightly, and macerate for two hours at about 37° C. Then add 20 c.c. of alcohol, and distill about 70 c.c. into a 100 c.c. graduated flask containing 10 c.c. of ammonia test solution and 20 c.c. of N/10 silver nitrate. Mix thoroughly, stopper, allow the distillate to stand overnight, then heat on a bath of boiling water, cool, add water to make 100 c.c., and filter, rejecting the first portions. Acidify 50 c.c. of the filtrate, representing 2.5 grams of black mustard, with about 5 c.c. of nitric acid and titrate with N/10 potassium thiocyanate, using 2 c.c. of ferric ammonium sulphate test solution as indicator. Each c.c. of N/10 silver nitrate corresponds to 0.004957 gram of allyl isothiocyanate.

Sodii Biphosphas.—**SODIUM BIPHOSPHATE** [NEW].—Contains not more than 15 per cent. of water; when dried to

constant weight at 100° C., contains not less than 98 per cent. of NaH_2PO_4 .

Assay.—Dry about 2 grams of sodium biphosphate to constant weight at 100° C., weigh accurately, and dissolve in 10 c.c. of distilled water, add 10 c.c. of a cold saturated solution of sodium chloride, and titrate the solution with normal sodium hydroxide, using phenolphthalein test solution as indicator. Each c.c. of normal sodium hydroxide corresponds to 0.1201 gram of NaH_2PO_4 .

Dry about 0.15 gram of the salt to constant weight at 100° C., weigh accurately, dissolve in 10 c.c. of distilled water, and neutralise the solution with normal sodium hydroxide (free from chloride), using phenolphthalein test solution as indicator. Then add 50 c.c. of *N*/10 silver nitrate, and thoroughly agitate the mixture. Gradually add reagent zinc oxide in small portions until the mixture is neutral to litmus paper, then dilute the mixture to 100 c.c. with distilled water, and filter through a filter which has not been previously moistened. Reject the first 20 c.c. of filtrate, collect 50 c.c. of the subsequent filtrate, add 2 c.c. of nitric acid and 2 c.c. of ferric ammonium sulphate test solution, and titrate with *N*/10 potassium thiocyanate to the production of a permanent red tint. Each c.c. of *N*/10 silver nitrate corresponds to 0.004002 gram of NaH_2PO_4 .

Sodii Iodidum.—SODIUM IODIDE.—When dried to constant weight at 120° C. (U.S.P. IX: at 100° C.) contains not less than 99 per cent. of NaI , and the loss in weight does not exceed 7 per cent.

Spiritus Ethylis Nitritus.—SPIRIT OF ETHYL NITRITE.—New title for Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, U.S.P. IX. Method of preparation is not given.

Spiritus Frumenti.—WHISKY [NEW].—An alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the fermented mash of wholly or partly malted cereal grains, and containing not less than 47 and not more than 53 per cent. by volume of ethyl alcohol at 15.55° C. It must have been stored in charred wood containers for a period of not less than four years. Specific gravity: 0.935 to 0.925. Is tested for indication of storage in wood barrels, presence of esters, aldehydes, methyl alcohol, caramel, diethyl phthalate, formaldehyde, glycerin, sugar, heavy metals, isopropyl alcohol, and phenols.

Spiritus Vini Vitis.—BRANDY [NEW].—An alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the fermented juice of sound, ripe grapes and containing not less than 48 and not more than 54 per cent. by volume of ethyl alcohol at 15.55° C. It must have been stored in wood containers for a period of not less than four years. Specific gravity: 0.933 to 0.921. Is tested for indication of storage in wood barrels, presence of free acid, acetone, methyl alcohol, diethyl phthalate, formaldehyde, heavy metals, isopropyl alcohol, and phenols.

Stramonium.—STRAMONIUM.—The dried leaves and flowering tops of *Datura Stramonium*, containing not more than 3 per cent. of stems over 8 mm. in diameter, and yielding not more than 4 per cent. of acid-insoluble ash. Required to yield not less than 0.25 per cent. of alkaloids.

Strophanthus.—For biological assay see *C. & D.*, October 31, 1925, p. 628.

Styrax.—STORAX.—A balsam obtained from the trunk of *Liquidambar orientalis*. Miller, known in commerce as Levant Storax, or of *Liquidambar styraciflua*, Linné, known in commerce as American Storax. After purification, it is required to yield 25 per cent. of cinnamic acid. The acid number of purified American storax is from 38 to 85, and from 56 to 85 for purified Levant storax; saponification value, 160 to 200.

Sucrosium.—SUCROSE.—New title for Saccharum, Sugar, U.S.P. IX.

Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici.—SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.—Now prepared by mixing 130 c.c. of diluted hydriodic acid with 550 c.c. of distilled water and dissolving 450 grams of sugar in this mixture by agitation, then adding sufficient water to produce 1,000 c.c. Specific gravity: 1.185.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.—SYRUP OF FERROUS IODIDE.—Now contains not less than 6.5 and not more than 7.5 grams of ferrous iodide in each 100 c.c., representing approximately 5 per cent. by weight (U.S.P. IX: not less than 4.75 nor more than 5.25 per cent. of ferrous iodide).

Syrupus Ipecacuanha.—SYRUP OF IPECAC.—The addition of acetic acid is now omitted: Fluid extract of ipecac, 70 c.c.; glycerin, 100 c.c.; syrup, sufficient to produce 1,000 c.c.

Syrupus Picis Pini.—SYRUP OF PINE TAR.—New title for Syrupus Picis Liquidæ. Syrup of Tar, U.S.P. IX, and now prepared by mixing 1 c.c. of rectified oil of tar with 450 c.c. of water, and after 24 hours, dissolving 850 grams of sugar in the clear filtrate, then adding sufficient water to produce 1,000 c.c.

Syrupus Sarsaparilla Compositus.—COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.—The fluid extract of senna is now omitted,

and the amount of syrup in the formula is correspondingly increased.

Syrupus Senegæ.—SYRUP OF SENEGA.—Now contains an addition of solution of ammonia: Fluid extract of senega, 200 c.c.; ammonia water, 10 c.c.; syrup, sufficient to produce 1,000 c.c.

Thyroxinum.—THYROXIN [NEW].—An active principle $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{ON})_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}]$ obtained from the thyroid gland, containing not less than 63 per cent. of iodine. White or slightly yellow, needle-like, odourless crystals or powder. Insoluble in water and practically insoluble in alcohol or other usual organic solvents, but in the presence of mineral acids it dissolves in alcohol. It is soluble in solutions of the alkali hydroxides, and when alkaline solutions are saturated with sodium chloride, the sodium salt of thyroxin separates.

Tinctura Cardamomi.—TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.—Now 20: 100, instead of 15: 100.

Tinctura Digitalis.—TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.—For biological assay, see *C. & D.*, October 31, 1925, p. 625.

Tinctura Krameria.—TINCTURE OF KRAMERIA [NEW].—Prepared by percolation, 20: 100, with diluted alcohol.

Tinctura Opii.—TINCTURE OF OPIUM.—This is the title now given to Tinctura Opii Deodorati, Tincture of Deodorised Opium, U.S.P. IX. However, instead of shaking the concentrated percolate with petroleum benzine, it is now mixed with paraffin, and heating is continued until the latter is entirely melted. The mixture is then thoroughly beaten and then set aside to cool. When cool, the liquid is drained off through a hole pierced in the top layer of the paraffin.

Tinctura Scillæ.—TINCTURE OF SCILLA.—For biological assay see *C. & D.*, October 31, 1925, p. 628.

Tinctura Strophanthi.—TINCTURE OF STROPHANTHUS.—For biological assay, see *C. & D.*, October 31, 1925, p. 628.

Unguentum.—OINTMENT.—Now made with yellow, in the place of white, wax.

Unguentum Acidi Borici.—OINTMENT OF BORIC ACID.—Now made with boric acid, 100; yellow wax, 50; and petrolatum, 850 grams.

Unguentum Belladonna.—BELLADONNA OINTMENT.—Now made from: Pilular extract of belladonna, 10; diluted alcohol, 5 c.c.; wool fat, 30; yellow wax, 5; and petrolatum, 50 grams.

Unguentum Chrysarobini.—CHRYSAROBIN OINTMENT.—Hydrous wool fat, instead of benzoinated lard, now forms the base.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.—OINTMENT OF AMMONIATED MERCURY.—Altered formula: Ammoniated mercury, 10; liquid petrolatum, 10; hydrous wool fat, 40; and white petrolatum, 40 grams.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius.—STRONGER MERCURIAL OINTMENT.—New title for Unguentum Hydrargyri, Mercurial Ointment, U.S.P. IX.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Mite.—MILD MERCURIAL OINTMENT.—Takes the place of Unguentum Hydrargyri Dilutum. Diluted Mercurial Ointment, U.S.P. IX. Stronger mercurial ointment, 600; petrolatum, 200; ointment, 200 grams.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.—OINTMENT OF YELLOW MERCURIC OXIDE.—The strength of this ointment has been reduced from 10 to 1 per cent. Yellow mercuric oxide, 1; liquid petrolatum, 1; hydrous wool fat, 10; petrolatum, 88 grams.

Unguentum Iodi.—IODINE OINTMENT.—The base now consists of wool fat, in the place of benzoinated lard.

Unguentum Iodoformi.—IODOFORM OINTMENT.—The base now consists of: Wool fat, 20; petrolatum, 70 grams, instead of 90 grams of benzoinated lard.

Unguentum Phenolis.—OINTMENT OF PHENOL.—New formula: Phenol, 2; yellow wax, 5; petrolatum, 93 grams.

Unguentum Picis Pini.—TAR OINTMENT.—The new title for Unguentum Picis Liquidæ, U.S.P. IX. Pine tar, 50; yellow wax, 15; petrolatum, 35 grams.

Unguentum Plumbi Oleatis.—OINTMENT OF LEAD OLEATE.—New title for Unguentum Diachylon, Diachylon Ointment, U.S.P. IX.

Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.—OINTMENT OF ZINC OXIDE.—The base now consists of: Paraffin, 15; white petrolatum, 65 grams, in the place of benzoinated lard.

Zinci Oxidum.—ZINC OXIDE.—The following test for lead has been included:—Add 2 grams of zinc oxide to 20 c.c. of distilled water, and after stirring well, add 5 c.c. of glacial acetic acid, and warm upon a water bath until solution is effected; the addition of 5 drops of potassium chromate test solution produces no turbidity or precipitate.

Zingiber.—GINGER.—The dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe, known in commerce as Jamaica Ginger, Cochín Ginger, and African Ginger. Yields not less than 2 per cent. of non-volatile ether soluble extractive and not less than 12 per cent. (U.S.P. IX: 8 per cent.) of cold water-extractive.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Portsmouth.—Payments to chemists for October, amounting to £798 10s. 9d., were passed by the Insurance Committee at a meeting on December 31. From the Medical Benefit Subcommittee a report was received stating that an insured person had failed to get an urgent prescription dispensed at three pharmacies, and it was finally made up by the doctor's dispenser. The matter was referred to the Pharmaceutical Committee. Arising out of a circular from the Ministry of Health respecting the pricing of additional appliances, the Clerk was instructed to send a letter to each chemist. With regard to the use of surgical spirit, Mr. F. H. Ruoff said he believed the matter would now soon be settled. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that Mr. T. A. Barlow had been nominated as pharmacist member to meet the chairman at the preliminary inquiry referred to in the drug testing scheme. Miss E. H. Kelly, C.B.E., J.P., was appointed chairman of the Subcommittee.

Smethwick.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, the following data regarding prescribing during the quarter ended September 30 were presented:—Number of prescriptions, 32,859; cost of ingredients, £474 12s. 1d.; dispensing fees, £599 2s. 7d.; average cost of ingredients, 3.4d.; dispensing fees, 4.4d.; cost per insured person, 8.3d.; number of prescriptions per person, 1.06. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee also considered a report by the Committee's analyst with regard to the dispensing of a test prescription by a chemist which contained an excess of 46 per cent. of potassium iodide and 27 per cent. ammonium carbonate. The mixture was also "indiscribably dirty," the analyst stating that it was the dirtiest mixture he had ever had submitted to him. The mixture was dispensed by a chemist who had now left that employment. The Committee recommended that the Minister of Health withhold £5, to be recovered from the chemist. The Subcommittee also considered a report from the Manchester Testing House with regard to the quality of plain gauze supplied by a chemist. The report was that the sample did not conform with the requirements of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, and the chemist stated that he supplied the gauze in the original sealed packet as received from the manufacturers. The representative of the manufacturers stated that he was unable to accept the report as accurate, and asked if it would be possible for the gauze to be obtained from the testing house for inspection by him. Afterwards the sample of gauze was carefully re-tested, and a slightly lower result than that previously certified had been obtained. It was regretted that the sample could not be returned for inspection. A second sample submitted was certified as being in conformity with the B.P.C. A letter received from the manufacturers stated that it was evident from the statements made by the testing house that the packet of gauze complained of was not B.P.C. quality, and they could only conclude that in some inexplicable manner a piece of one of their cheaper qualities had been labelled B.P.C. The Subcommittee recommended that a letter be addressed to the chemist concerned stating that the Committee do not hold him responsible for the inferior gauze supplied; also that a letter be addressed to the manufacturers noting that they propose to take such steps as will prevent any cause for complaint in the future.

December Drug Tariff

The following are the alterations for December in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Atropina, 5s. dr.; atrop. sulph., 3s. 3d. dr.; collod. aecton, 53d. oz.; copaiba, 4s. 6d. lb.; lin. methyl salicyl., 7s. 3d. lb.; liq. cresol. sap., 1s. 3d. lb.; liq. opii sed., 10s. 6d. lb.; menthol, 4s. 9d. oz.; methylsulphonal, 2s. 8d. oz.; ol. morrhuae, 10s. 6d. gal.; ol. ricini, 1s. 3d. lb.; ol. tereb. rectif., 2s. 2d. lb.; opium puly., 4s. 9d. oz.; pot. brom., 2s. 10d. lb.; pot. permang., 1s. 3d. lb.; resocinum, 8d. oz.; santolin, 8s. 6d. dr.; sodii brom., 3s. 2d. lb.; sodii

phosph. acid., 2s. 8d. lb.; tr. opii, 8s. 6d. lb.; tr. opii ammon., 6s. 6d. lb.; tr. valerian, 6s. lb.; ung. chrysarobin., 2s. 9d. lb. Bandages: crepe, 2 in., 7.8d., 2½ in., 9.9d., 3 in., 11.7d.; flannel, 2½ in. x 4 yds., 10.2d.; open weave, 1½ in. x 4 yds., 1.1d., 2½ in. x 4 yds., 1.8d., 3 in. x 4 yds., 2.1d., 4 in. x 6 yds., 4.1d., 6 in. x 6 yds., 6.1d. Cotton wools, unmedicated, 4 oz., 6.4d., 6 oz., 9.5d., 8 oz., 12.4d. Gauzes: boric, ¼ sq. yd., 0.8d., ½ sq. yd., 1.4d.; carbolic, ¼ sq. yd., 0.8d., ½ sq. yd., 1.4d.; double cyanide, ¼ sq. yd., .8d.; iodoform, ¼ sq. yd., 1.0d., ½ sq. yd., 1.8d.; pierie, ¼ sq. yd., 1.0d., ½ sq. yd., 1.8d.; sal-alcembroth, ¼ sq. yd., 0.8d., ½ sq. yd., 1.4d.; sublimate, ¼ sq. yd., 0.8d., ½ sq. yd., 1.4d.; unmedicated, ½ sq. yd., 1.3d., 1 sq. yd., 2.4d., 3 sq. yds., 6.3d., 6 sq. yds., 12.0d. Linuts: boric, 3 oz., 4.9d., 4 oz., 6.5d., 6 oz., 9.1d., 8 oz., 12.0d.; unmedicated, 3 oz., 6.5d., 4 oz., 8.5d., 6 oz., 12.4d., 8 oz., 16.5d., 1 lb., 31.5d. Protectives: gutta perelia tissue, 4.0d. sq. ft.; oiled silk, 5.0d. sq. ft. Tows: carbolised, 8 oz., 5.1d.; unmedicated, 8 oz., 3.7d.

Higher.—Bism. carb., 20s. 3d.; bism. oxid., 2s. 4d. oz.; bism. salicyl., 1s. 7d. oz.; bism. subnit., 17s. 6d. lb.; ext. ipecac. liq., 2s. 1d. oz.; ferri et ammon. cit., 3s. 7d. lb.; glycerinum, 1s. 8d. lb.; glycer. acid. boric., 2s. 6d. lb.; glycer. acid. carbol., 2s. 6d. lb.; glycer. acid. tannic., 3s. lb.; glycer. boracis, 1s. 11d. lb.; glycer. plumbi subacet., 2s. 4d. lb.; guaiacol carbonas, 1s. 2d. oz.; guaiacol liq., 1s. 2d. oz.; hydrarg. perchlor., 5s. 6d. lb.; hydrarg. subchlor., 6s. 3d. lb.; hydrargyrum c. ereta., 3s. 2d. lb.; liq. bism. et am. cit., 2s. 2d. lb.; liq. calcis, 1s. 9d. gal.; ol. limonis, 9s. 9d. lb.; ol. menth. pip., 135s. lb.; phenolphthalein, 9d. oz.; pot. cit., 3s. 5d. lb.; sodii citras, 3s. 4d. lb.; sept. menth. pip., 34s. lb.; tr. cardam. co., 3s. lb.; tr. senega, 6s. lb.; ung. glyc. plumbi subacet., 2s. 4d. lb.; ung. hydrarg., 3s. 10d. lb.; ung. hyd. co., 4s. 4d. lb.; ung. mercurialis, 3s. 2d. lb. Adhesive plaster, 6.6d. sq. ft. Ice bags, rubber, 129.5d., check, 25.5d.

Inquiry About Medical Practitioners

The Minister of Health, having read and considered the report made by the Inquiry Committee constituted by him under Part VI of the National Health Insurance Medical Benefit Consolidated Regulations, 1924, to inquire into the case of Dr. James Gill Hill and Dr. James Smyth, both of 1 Leaf Square, Pendleton, Salford, on a representation made by the Salford Insurance Committee, has decided not to remove the practitioners' names from the medical list of the Insurance Committee. The Minister has directed that the costs of the Insurance Committee be paid by the practitioners. In a letter to the solicitor of the practitioners from the Ministry of Health it is stated that in arriving at his decision not to remove the names of the practitioners from the medical list, the Minister has been influenced by the finding of the Inquiry Committee that it was not established that the incorrect entries made, or caused to be made, by the respondents were made with an attempt to obtain an undue proportion of the practitioners' fund. At the same time he noted with very great regret that in the opinion of the Inquiry Committee it was "obvious that the records of services rendered to insured persons as stated in their day sheets were to a great extent flagrantly factitious." The facts established at the inquiry indicated, in the Minister's opinion, a complete absence of any sense of responsibility on the part of the respondents, and failure to appreciate their duty to their professional colleagues in Salford, which deserve the severest censure.

SCOTLAND

Roxburghshire.—At a meeting of the County Insurance Committee, Mr. A. Douglas Haddon, solicitor, Hawick, reported that Miss Blair, Jedburgh, who had been a member of Committee for several years, had intimated her resignation, and that the Scottish Board of Health would be called upon to appoint a successor, Miss Blair being one of the Board's representatives on the Committee. A statement of the Drug Fund expenditure was presented, showing that from January 1 to September 30 there was a total expenditure for the first nine months of £1,137, compared with £1,118 for the same period in 1924 and £864 for 1923. The total amount of the Drug Fund for 1925, as advised by the Board of Health, was £1,348, and it was stated that there was likely to be a deficiency at the end of the year of about £150. The Clerk pointed out that the expenditure on drugs for 1924 was the highest since the inception of the Act.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbiling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, January 7.

THE Mining Lane produce markets reopened quietly after the holidays, but not until next week will business assume a normal aspect. Meanwhile conditions are somewhat more cheerful in regard to future trading, and a quietly optimistic feeling prevails. Undoubtedly some of the great industries are emerging from their prolonged depression, and this, in turn, will have its reflex on the chemical and drug trades. In crude drugs, there has been little inquiry as yet, and nothing much will be done until the auction a fortnight hence. Menthol is rather cheaper, and Japanese dementholised peppermint oil still commands interest, the local "bear" raid on the market continuing. Lemon oil is very firm, and offers below current rates may easily apply to impure goods, of which some quantity is available. Saffron is cheaper; juniper berries and deer tongue leaves are dearer. Shellac, soy and pepper are cheaper. Belgian valerian is scarce, as the expected good crop this year did not materialise. Senega, ergot, cascara and cod-liver oil are all quiet. Among pharmaceutical chemicals, business has been restricted on account of the holidays and stocktaking operations. Bromides are unsettled, and the price of potassium has declined in Germany. Hydroquinone is rather dearer. Methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate and thymol are easier. Among industrial chemicals, business is fairly good, with few changes. Sodium and potassium prussiate are a shade easier; acetone is firm. In coal tar products, cresylic acid is dearer, and carbolic acid crystals are firmer. Pyridine is much easier. In fixed oils, business has been quiet since the holidays. Cotton and linseed oils are cheaper. Palm and ground nut oils are firmer; turpentine is rather higher, and B.P. olive oil cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cresylic acid	Acid oils	Ammonia,	Cassia oil
Deer tongue	Carbolic acid	anhydrous	Cotton oils
leaves	crystals	Anise, star, oil	Gelatin
Hydroquinone	Citronella oil	Cajuput oil	Lavender oil
Juniper berries	(Cey.)	Citronella oil	(Fr.)
Lemon oil	Ground nut oil	(Jv.)	Linseed oil
Palm oils	Lead products	Cloves (Zan.)	Olive oil
Pitch	Orange oil (Sic.)	Methyl	Pepper
Xylol	Palm kernel oil	salicylate	Potash bromide
	Toluol	Potash	Pyridine
		prussiate	Rubber
		Sodium	Saffron
		prussiate	Shellac
		Sodium	
		salicylate	
		Soy oil	

London Drug Auctions

The following are the dates on which the public sales will be held during 1926:—January 21, March 25, June 3, July 22, September 23, November 25.

Cablegram

NEW YORK, January 6.—Business is quiet. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$26.00 per lb. Belladonna root has advanced to 15c. per lb. Menthol is 50c. cheaper at \$7.00 per lb., and mercury has declined to \$88.00 per flask.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY has exhibited considerable strength, and the position is expected to remain very firm for some time, while offers from China are but few. English regulus high-grade stands at £105, and spot lots of Chinese refined are quoted £100, although it is possible

that business might be done at a little under this. Crude is nominal, ranging upward of £65. Quotations for ores have advanced further, ranging from 8s. to 9s. per unit.

BISMUTH.—The undertone has remained firm with a steady demand at the official price of 12s. 6d. per lb. Official figures gave the home import for 1924 at 481,677 lb., against 450,927 lb. for the previous year, and the re-exports totalled 388,892 lb., compared with 246,449 lb. in 1924.

CADMIUM.—Buyers' attention is still confined to Australian metal, which is selling at 1s. 9d. per lb. for fair-sized lots. American, being held for a rather prohibitive figure, is neglected.

CINCHONA.—At the auction to be held in Amsterdam, on January 13, 52,076 kilos of Java pharmaceutical bark, representing 1,465 kilos of quinine sulphate, will be offered for sale.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 4 that the market is quiet, as usual at this period of the year, and the price is declining. To-day's quotation for non-freezing steam-refined quality is 150s. per barrel c.i.f. London. It appears that the livers of the cod are fat this year also, at such fishing places as Vesteraalen, near Lofoten, where attempts at fishing have been made.

CLOVES are quiet, with Zanzibar offering at from 11d. to 11½d. per lb. on the spot as to quality. Arrival prices are easier, January-March shipment offering at 11d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ending January 2, 1926, were 1,765, and the deliveries 88, leaving a stock of 14,200, against 15,004 in 1925 and 23,039 in 1924. The landings for the year 1925 were 20,656, against 41,440 in 1924; the total deliveries were 21,569 in 1925, against 45,813 in 1924, and the stocks 14,200 in 1925, against 15,004 in 1924.

DEER TONGUE LEAVES are higher at 8d. per lb. on the spot. Some business has been done at full prices.

FUSEL OIL is obtainable at about 90s. to 95s. per cwt. in drums on the spot.

GLYCERIN.—The following are further particulars of the advance of £5 per ton in chemically pure glycerin announced by the makers last week:—

	Under 1 cwt.	One cwt. and under 2½ cwt.	2½ cwt. and under 5 cwt.	5 cwt. and under 10 cwt.	10 cwt. and under 20 cwt.	1 ton and under 5 tons	5 tons and upwards
Contracts in Minimum Deliveries of	—	1 cwt.	1 cwt.	1 cwt.	2 cwt.	5 cwt.	10 cwt.
Tins, 14 lb. each (per cwt.)	115/6	113/6	112/6	111/6	110/6	109/-	107/6
Tins, 28 lb. (per cwt.)	113/-	111/-	110/-	109/-	108/-	106/6	105/-
Tins, 56 lb. (per cwt.)	110/6	108/6	107/6	106/6	105/6	104/-	102/6
Drums, 1 cwt. (per cwt.)	—	104/-	103/-	102/-	101/-	99/6	98/-
Drums, 2½ cwt. (per cwt.)	—	—	101/-	100/-	99/-	97/6	96/-
Drums, 5 cwt. (per cwt.)	—	—	—	99/6	98/6	97/-	95/6
Drums, 10 cwt. (per cwt.)	—	—	—	—	98/-	96/6	95/-

In W. qts. 1s. 5½d. per lb.; in corbyns, 1s. 8½d. per lb., bottles and packing included. Industrial white glycerin, s.g., 1.260, 2s. per cwt. less than c.p.; refined pale straw glycerin, s.g. 1.260, 5s. per cwt. less than c.p. Smaller deliveries than those provided for in the contract are charged extra.

JUNIPER BERRIES are scarce and dearer on the spot, sellers asking 24s. per cwt.

MENTHOL.—Retail sales of Kobayashi-Suzuki have been made at 28s. 6d. per lb., but at the close 27s. 6d. would be accepted. The January-March position has improved, with buyers at 23s. c.i.f., sellers asking 25s. c.i.f. and upwards per lb. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—There is apparently not much stock available here, and the market continues stringent with quotations ranging from £15 to £15 5s. per bottle. Business was very quiet. The Continental mines are said to be well sold ahead, and the outlook is against buyers.

OPIUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 30. — "During the period December 15 to date arrivals were as follows: Druggists', 1,432; 'softs', 251; and Malatia, 188 cases. Stocks amounted to: Druggists', 250; 'softs', 119; and Malatia, 129 cases. During the past fortnight sales included 85 cases druggists' at £T25-28, and 6 cases 'softs' at £T30.75-32. The market was irregular and prices were influenced by the presence of several buyers, offers of various qualities at different prices, pessimistic reports concerning the next crop, while continued demands from various sources afforded a justification to those who were waiting for an opportunity to raise prices. At present, prices for opium are more likely to advance by two to three pounds per oke than to decline by a few piastres. Although the new crop is not due for another six to seven months, and stocks both here and in Smyrna are diminishing appreciably, we would advise our friends to exercise some restraint in placing orders, so as to avoid affording further incitement to those anxious to raise prices."

PEPPER is cheaper, fair black Singapore having declined to 1s. 5d. per lb. on the spot. To arrive, January/March shipment has been sold at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d. to 1s. 4½d., and March/May at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d. c.i.f., f.a.q. Lampong is 1s. 5½d. spot, and January/March has been sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry for January/March is 157s. 6d. c.i.f., and Alleppy 150s. c.i.f. White Muntok is lower at 1s. 7½d.; January/March has been sold at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 6d., March/May at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7d. c.i.f. Singapore is 1s. 7½d. on the spot, and January/March is 1s. 6½d. c.i.f.

PLATINUM is irregular. While the leading refiners are asking £25, parcels are being obtained from dealers or merchants at considerably under this down to as low as £23 10s. per oz.

RUBBER has again collapsed, and is fully 3d. per lb. lower on the week. The continued absence of spot orders, and the accumulation of the London stocks is a feature of the market. The recent heavy arrivals have made the market much easier to deal in, and there seems to be a certain amount of eagerness on the part of importers to meet buyers in every case. The fact that America has abstained from buying for at least five weeks, shows that stocks in New York, and immediate arrivals from Singapore for that port, are greater than anticipated. Stocks last week were again increased, and were on balance 586 tons higher, the London figures standing at 6,129 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crêpe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and January, 3s. 7½d.; January/March, 3s. 6½d.; April/June, 3s. 2½d. per lb.

SAFFRON is lower on the spot, with sellers at 127s. 6d. per lb. for superior Valencia.

SEEDS.—There is no improvement in the seed market, business being practically stagnant and values remain unaltered. Prices are as follows:—**CUMIN**, Maltese, spot 40s. per cwt., and forward 31s. per cwt.; **MOROCCO**, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt., according to holder. **ANISE**.—Spanish, 52s. 6d. per cwt.; Russian, 50s.; Levant, 45s. **CANARY**.—Mazagan, 29s.; Spanish bold, 34s. 6d.; and small, 30s. 6d. per cwt. **CORIANDE**.—Morocco is 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt., and **DILL** is 20s. 6d. per cwt. **FENUGREEK**, Morocco, 14s. per cwt. **HEMP**, Manchurian, 15s. 6d. per cwt. **LINSEED**, Mazagan, 24s. 6d. per cwt. **MUSTARD**.—It is still difficult to obtain offers of English.

SENEGA is obtainable at from 2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d. on the spot, and to arrive 2s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

SHELLAC has been quiet with usual standard TN orange offering at 210s., fine second orange 250s., superfine 270s. to 310s., and AC cakey 210s. For delivery, the sales include March at 187s. 6d. to 185s., and May at 182s. 6d. to 180s. per cwt., being cheaper. Shipment prices are also lower, January-February offering at 182s. 6d. c.i.f. Calcutta spot is rs. 86.

SOY is cheaper, good brands offering at 2s. 10d. per gallon, duty paid.

VALERIAN ROOT is scarce at 1s. per lb. for Belgian on the spot. It now appears that the good crop which was anticipated in Belgium has not materialised, and a number of contracts for November-December shipment have been cancelled; offers are now difficult to get.

VANILLA.—There are now fair stocks of prime Bourbon firsts on the spot, average length 7 in., at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. White label Tahiti is 13s. 6d.

Essential Oils

THE chief interest of the week appears to be lemon oil, which continues to advance at the source. Some spot holders have been instructed by their principals to withdraw from the market, and the actual position is obscure. Anise and cassia are cheaper; cajuput is easier, and French lavender is lower. Ceylon citronella has improved, but Java is cheaper.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is easier at from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. For shipment rather higher quotations are made at from 2s. 9½d. to 2s. 11d. c.i.f. to arrive.

BERGAMOT is quiet at about 25s. per lb. on the spot for 37 to 38 l.a. For shipment 23s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CAJUPUT has been coming forward freely, and spot holders are offering at the cheaper rate of 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb., with sales around the lower figure.

CAMPOR.—Sales of white essential oil have been made on the spot at 51s. per cwt.

CASSIA is cheaper on the spot, with sellers of 80 to 85 c.a. at 9s. 6d. per lb., and for shipment at 8s. 3d. c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD.—American has been in fair demand, with spot quotations at 2s. 4½d. per lb. in drums and 2s. 6d. in cases.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon has improved and 2s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted, with spot at 2s. 3d. Java is easier with spot sellers at 3s. 3d., and for shipment 3s. 1d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distilled is quiet but steady at 6s. 9d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—The low prices for Algerian has resulted in a fair business for shipment from the source, round about 11s. per lb. c.i.f. having been paid. On the spot there are sellers at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. as to quantity. Bourbon is quoted at 12s. 6d. on the spot.

JUNIPER BERRY.—B.P. has been in fair demand and is steady at 7s. 6d. per lb.

LAVENDER.—Value of French 38-40 per cent, ester is weaker, chiefly as a result of the decline in the franc, and on the spot holders will sell at 21s. 6d. per lb. for fine quality.

LEMON is very firm, and importers report advices from the source not to make offers at present, although consumers appear anxious to buy. For shipment, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. On the spot, business has been done at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. for good brands. There appears, however, to be plenty of low-grade oil offered at 6s., or even less in some directions, and the market is flooded with offers of lemon terpenes from Germany at 2s. 9d. to 3s.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is unchanged, with sellers at 4s. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is offered on the spot at from 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb. The "Traveller" has brought, to London from the West Indies, six half-cases hand-pressed oil, and 28 packages distilled.

NUTMEG.—Spot is offered at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quoted at about 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and up to 10s. 9d. c.i.f. for shipment Bitter is 10s. 2d. c.i.f. West Indian sweet is selling at 8s. 6d.

PATCHOULI.—Singapore oil is firm on the spot at 20s. to 21s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—The market for Japanese dementholised oil closed the year firm on Thursday, December 31, Kobayashi-Suzuki selling at 19s. to 20s. per lb. To arrive, October-December shipment sold at 15s. 6d. c.i.f., January-March at 13s. 6d., March-May at 13s., and June-August at 12s. c.i.f. A fair number of the October-December declarations, per the "Kitana Maru," were made just as the year closed, and this vessel is due in London next week. It is curious that many of these declarations relate to the higher priced purchases sold at 18s. to 19s. 9d. c.i.f., whereas considerable sales of October-December shipment were made down to 12s. 6d. c.i.f., tenders for which have not yet been received. On Wednesday the price for January-March shipment from Japan advanced to 14s. 9d. c.i.f., but a secondhand speculator in London was nevertheless trying to obtain orders at the low figure of 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. It was understood that this price would only be accepted for five or ten cases, which confirms the opinion that the "bear" raid is still in progress. On Wednesday spot holders of Kobayashi-Suzuki were asking 18s. per lb., which was a general figure. As regards American peppermint oil, it is of interest to note that a prominent Michigan distiller has imported 15 cases of dementholised oil into Seattle from Japan under the name "cornmint" oil, and a further 45 cases has arrived at that port.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is firm at 2s. 2d. per lb. on the spot.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE) is steady at 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb. on the spot.

SPEARMINT.—American on the spot is firm at from 60s. to 62s. per lb.

SPIKE.—Spanish has been in fair demand, value according to quality being from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

THYME.—Spanish red is quiet at 4s. 3d. per lb. for 28 to 30 per cent. phenols.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named during the period December 23 to January 6, inclusive:—Anise (Ch.), 20 cs.; araucaria (Aust.), 6 cs.; bergamot (It.), 18 cs.; cajuput (Dutch E.I.), 175 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 37 dm.; cananga (Fr.), 1 cs.; caraway (Germ.), 1 cs.; citronella (Cey.) 4 dm., (Switz.) 2 cs., (Jv.), 6 dm.; clove (Germ.), 1 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 130 cs.; geranium (Alg.) 2 dm., 2 cs., (Fr.), 2 dm., (Bourb.), 1 dm.; ho (Jp.) 2 cs.; kuromoji (Jp.), 1 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 2 cs.; lemon (It.), 87 cs., 5 x $\frac{1}{2}$ cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.) 21 dm., (Sp.) 15 cs.; lime (B.W.I.), 10 cs.; mandarin (It.), 2 cs.; orange (B.W.I.) 45 cs., (Fr.) 2 cs., (It.) 148 cs., 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$ cs.; orris (Fr.), 2 cs.; patchouli (Seych.) 6 cs., (Straits) 7 cs.; petitgrain (Argent.), 3 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 12 cs., (Jp.) 191 cs., (Fr.) 6 cs., (It.) 10 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs.; pine (Germ.), 2 cs.; rosewood (Fr.), 4 dm., 1 cs.; sage (Fr.), 1 dm.; sandalwood (Br. India), 200 cs. (Germ.), 3 cs. (Aust.), 65 cs.; spike (Sp.), 4 dm.; thyme (Sp.), 2 dm.; vetiver (Holl.), 1 cs.; wormseed (U.S.), 4 cs.; various (Fr.), 49 cs. (Cey.), 7 cs. (B.W.I.), 12 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

With the re-opening of business after the holidays and stock-taking, movements in this market have been restricted to a few minor alterations in prices. Competition for orders is still very keen. There is very little business for bromides, and the position remains unsettled; prices in Germany have declined.

ACETANILIDE continues steady on spot, with business rather quiet and for small lots only: spot B.P., crystals or powder, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., according to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN is unchanged on spot at 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb.; a shade less might be accepted for large lots.

ASPIRIN is steady and fairly active at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

BARBITONE receives a little attention from exporters; prices are irregular, from 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. spot.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) remains quiet, with dealers' prices from about 2s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is dull: British, 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb., ex works; Continental, spot, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL averages about 3s. 6d. per lb. spot. Isolated spot lots may be cheaper than this, but the Continental position is firmer.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. crystals are quoted at £46 per ton, and powder at £50, in ton lots, carriage paid to any station in Great Britain.

BROMIDES.—During the last few weeks there has been very little business of any size, and it is apparent that easier prices are anticipated. Stocks on the Continent of potash and soda salts are said to be ample, while ammon. is limited; ammonium, 2s. 3d. per lb.; potassium, B.P., 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 9d.; sodium, about 1s. 10d. per lb. Continental offers for potassium have been made at 1s. 2d., c.i.f., for quantities.

CALCIUM LACTATE continues in fair demand at about 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. from dealers. British makers quote 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE (duty paid) is steady and meeting with occasional business at 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity.

CITRIC ACID (B.P.) is still dull, with dealers quoting for arrivals from 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., less 5 per cent., according to quantity.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is quiet at about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is steady at from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. **HEXAMINE** shows no change at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; competition is keen.

HYDROQUINONE is rather higher, at about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is steady at about 2s. 3d. per lb. for quantities, in demijohns; small lots in bottles up to 2s. 5d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £42 per ton net.

METHYL SALICYLATE is easier, with competition in evidence for limited business: dealers' prices for quantities, in carboys, from 1s. 7d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is steady, but rather quiet, at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Prices for B.P. finest Dutch are unchanged: two-cwt. cases, 75s.; five cases, 74s.; ten cases, 73s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE continues in fair demand at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., for 100 per cent. powder.

PARALDEHYDE is steady at unchanged rates of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN holds steady with spot offers at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

PHENAZONE is well maintained at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 5d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is held at the recent advanced rates of 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., and inquiry is good.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is steady and fairly active at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains quiet at about 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

RESORCIN.—Competition is keen for limited business at about 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Competition continues, with dealers quoting from 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., according to quantity, spot.

SALOL is steady at about 3s. 3d. per lb., with the market quiet.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Spot prices continue in the region of 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is quiet at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are slightly easier, with competition keen: crystals, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; powder, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL remains quiet at about 11s. 9d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is steady at about 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is neglected. Dealers quote from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., less 5 per cent., according to quantity, to arrive.

TARTAR EMETIC.—B.P. crystals or powder is quoted at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

THYMOL is steady at about 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) is steady at 21s. 6d. to 22s. 3d. per lb.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following: Aceto acetate, £733; butyl alcohol, £6,415; calcium glycerophosphate, £378; caffeine, £188; heliotropine, £127; isopropyl alcohol, £260; lactic acid, £116; magnesium hydroxide, £284; metaldehyde, £216; phenacetin, £317; potassium bromide, £393; rhodinol, £458; salicylic acid, £137; sodium benzoate, £637; sodium bromide, £149; sodium salicylate, £250; sodium uranate, £124; strychnine, £133; vanillin, £336; unenumerated chemicals, £4,864.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, January 6.

THERE are but few changes to record since the markets closed down for the holidays. Some items are active, with supplies limited. Arsenic remains dull. Acetate of soda is very firm. Acetone is short. Prussiates are a shade easier.

ACETIC ACID is steady and unchanged with a fair business: 80 per cent. technical, £38; 80 per cent. pure, £39 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66 5s., in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE is very firm and supplies scarce: B.G.S., £80 to £81 per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

ALUM remains dull, with spot lump, in casks, quoted at about £9 per ton; cheaper to come forward in quantities.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) has been in very fair demand, but keen competition has brought prices down to rather under 1s. 3d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent. in quantities, in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is very steady, about £24 per ton, in casks. Cheaper for quantities to arrive.

ARSENIC.—This market has remained very dull, and the Cornish mines' quotation is now rather under £14 per ton, f.o.r. Any large inquiry, however, would probably have the effect of immediately hardening the position.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is steady at about £9 10s. per ton, in casks. Cheaper prices for forward delivery.

BARYTES is steady at £3 5s. to £5 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port, according to quality and quantity.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Makers quote £9 10s. per ton delivered, and £3 10s. for four-ton contracts, delivered in four-ton lots.

COPPER SULPHATE was very quiet, only a little business having been done over the holidays. Quotations are £24 5s. to £24 15s. per ton, f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent. discount.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady but rather dull, at about 76s. to 77s. per cwt., less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for forward delivery.

EPSON SALT is steady but quiet at about £5 5s. per ton, in bags; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

FORMALDEHYDE is very firm and short on spot at about £40 15s. to £41 10s. per ton, ex wharf.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady at about £3 12s. per ton, in single bags.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, brown, £42; white, £44 per ton, spot; market dull. Red lead, imported, £41; white, dry, £41 10s.; ground in oil, £43 10s. per ton, c.i.f. London.

Market closes to-day firmer at higher prices, and there is more business about.

LITHOPONE continues steady and sales are better; for 30 per cent. Continental red seal £20 to £20 10s. per ton is quoted, ex wharf.

OXALIC ACID is moving fairly well, with the spot price at 3½d., and the forward quotation slightly cheaper for quantities.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE holds firm and short in supply at about 3½d. to 4d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE meets with fair business at about 5½d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is a little cheaper at about 7½d. spot and forward.

SAL AMMONIAC is steady and business fair; dog-tooth crystals, £31; medium, £30; fine white crystals, £20 per ton, in casks, spot.

SALT CAKE is quoted by makers at £3 per ton in bulk, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE has advanced to fully £19 per ton, with very little available. Continental makers have restricted production.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers' prices steady; market quiet: pea crystals, photographic, £13 10s., in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 per ton, in casks. British makers' prices for home consumers, £14 to £15 per ton for pure crystals, according to quantity, delivered to buyer's station.

SODIUM PRUSSATE.—Prices are slightly cheaper at about 4d. per lb., spot and forward.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is dull, with prices steady: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 10s.; broken, £12 10s. per ton, in drums.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Some alterations in prices of importance are recorded this week. A further advance in pitch is noted; toluol and xylol are firm. Cresylic acid is dearer, and there is a better tone in carbolic acid crystals. Pyridine is rather easier. ANILINE OIL remains steady and in fair demand at about 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is steady at about 7d. per lb., carriage paid, packages extra. BETANAPHTHOL is meeting with fair business at about 11½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL is firm at slightly higher rates: pure, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; 90's, commercial, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon. XYLOL is firm and dearer; pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; supplies limited. CARBOLIC ACID: crystals (39° to 40° C.) are now quoted at about 4½d. per lb., f.o.b., in bulk quantities; the market is not very active, but the tone is firmer. Crude 60's is 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per gallon. CREOSOTE OIL is steady, although rather quiet: ex works, 6½d., f.o.b.; 7½d. per gallon, in bulk packing. CRESYLIC ACID is dearer, with 97 to 99 per cent. quoted from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE remains dull, with competition very keen: flakes or balls, £13 17s. 6d.; crystals or balls, £11 per ton, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is steady, with occasional business: dealers quote £47 per ton, ex wharf, and cheaper for quantities. PYRIDINE is easier, with the market quoted at about 19s. 6d. to 20s. per gallon. PITCH.—A further slight advance up to 58s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, is recorded this week. The market is very steady and inquiry is good.

Fixed Oils, etc.

BUSINESS has been quiet since the holidays, but prices are fairly well maintained, except for cotton oils, which show a further fall. Palm oils are again dearer and firm. ACID OILS are steadier but still quiet: coconut and palm kernel, 40s.; groundnut, 36s.; soya, 34s., spot. CASTOR is dull and unsteady: pharmaceutical, 52s.; first pressings, 47s.; second pressings, 44s., spot, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is quiet, with values unchanged: deodorised, spot, 52s.; Ceylon, 47s., c.i.f.; Cochin, 59s., c.i.f. COTTON is still dull and prices are again easier for all grades: deodorised, 47s.; common edible, 45s.; soap-making, 43s.; crude, 37s. 6d., spot. GROUNDNUT is quiet at rather higher rates: deodorised, 51s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 47s. 6d., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is steadier, with deodorised dearer at 50s. 6d.; crude, 45s., spot. PALM is firm, with business moving, and prices are slightly dearer: Lagos, 39s. 9d.; softs, 39s. 6d.; mediums, 40s.; hards, 39s. 9d.; bleached, 42s. 3d., spot. RAPE is quiet but steady: refined, 54s. 6d.; crude, 51s. 6d. SOYA is dull but steady: deodorised, 49s. 6d.; crude, 43s. 6d., spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—At lower rates the market is firm but quiet: On spot, 32s.; January, 30s. 9d.; January-April, 30s. 6d.; May-August, 31s.; September-December, 31s. Boiled oil, on spot, 35s. 3d. Hull: on spot, 31s. 9d.; January-April, 31s. 6d.; May-August, 31s. 3d. TURPENTINE.—The feature was the sudden sharp lift in prices in America on reported better domestic buying. Our market responded, touching about 69s. 9d. per cwt. for February-April, and closed at this figure on Wednesday: spot is 69s. 3d. per cwt. There does not seem much stability in the market yet, chiefly under the influence of

the heavy stocks here, which are about treble those still retained in America. The deliveries here last week were 1,010 barrels, and the total for the year was 88,568 barrels, against 102,694 barrels for 1924. The stocks were 59,574 barrels, there being nothing afloat. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, on spot is steady at 63s. per cwt. OLIVE is cheaper, B.P. offering in barrels at 6s. 6d. net per gallon, ex wharf, London.

Industrial Chemicals

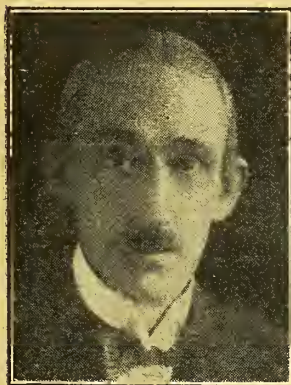
THE following table, which was held over from last week's issue, gives a comparison of prices during the past four years:—

	December 1922	December 1923	December 1924	December 1925
Acetic acid:				
80% pure .. ton	£43 to £44	£50 to £51	£43 to £43 10s.	£39
80% tech. .. "	£42 to £43	£47 to £48	£41 10s. to £42	£38
98% glac. .. "	£65	£60 to £73	£67 10s. to £68	£66
Acetone, B.G.S. .. "	£130	£124	£90	£80 to £81
Alum, lump .. "	£13	£10 to £10 10s.	£9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s.	£9
Barium chloride 98/100% .. "	£18 to £20	£14 s. to £15	£12 to £12 5s.	£9 10s.
Bleaching powdr. 35/37% .. "	£11 to £11 10s.	£10 to £10 10s.	£9 10s.	£9 5s.
Borax, coml. gran. .. "	£28	£25	£24 10s.	£24 10s.
Borax, coml. pwr. .. "	£29	£26	£26	£26
Borax, B.P. cryst. .. "	£32	£29	£29	£29
Borax, B.P. pwr. .. "	£33	£30	£30	£30
Boric acid, coml. gran. .. "	£55	£48	£45	£40
Boric acid, coml. pwr. .. "	£57	£50	£47	£42
Boric acid, B.P. cryst. .. "	£61	£54	£51	£46
Boric acid, B.P. pwr. .. "	£65	£58	£55	£50
Citric acid, B.P. lb.	1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	1 3/4 to 1 3/2
Cream of tartar, R.P. 99/100% .. ton	£93 to £95	£85	£81 to £82	£76 to £77
Epsom salt, coml. .. "	£6 to £6 5s.	£5	£4 17s. 6d.	£5 2s. 6d.
Formaldehyde, 40% .. "	£90	£63	£47 to £47 10s.	£40 10s. to £41
Glauber's salt, coml. .. "	£3 10s. to £4	£3 10s. to £4	£3 10s. to £3 12s. 6d.	£3 12s. 6d.
Lead acetate:				
Brown, broken .. "	£34	£42 10s.	£46	£42
White, cryst. .. "	£37 to £38	£43 10s.	£47	£44
Lime acetate, 80% grey .. "	£14 10s.	£22	£15 5s.	£15 5s.
Litharge .. "	£32 10s.	£36 10s.	£46	£41
Lithopone, 30% red seal .. "	£21 to £22	£23 to £24	£19 10s. to £20	£20 to £20 10s.
Mercury bot.	£12 to £12 5s.	£10	£11 10s.	£15
Oxalic acid .. lb.	7d.	5½d.	3½d. to 3½d.	3½d. to 3½d.
Pot. bichrom. .. "	6d. to 6½d.	5½d.	5½d. to 5½d.	4½d.
Potash, caustic 88/92% .. ton	£29 to £30	£33 to £33 10s.	£31 10s. to £32	£30
Pot. chlor. .. lb.	3½d. to 4d.	3d.	2½d.	2½d.
Pot. permang., coml. .. "	7d. to 8d.	9d.	7½d. to 7½d.	4d. to 4½d.
Pot. pruss., yellow .. "	1/5½ to 1/6	10½d.	7½d. to 7½d.	7½d.
Saltcake .. ton	£4 5s. to £4 10s.	£4 5s. to £4 10s.	£3 10s.	£3 15s.
Soda ash, 58% light alkali .. "	£8 to £9	£7 10s.	£6 15s.	£6 15s.
Soda crystals .. "	£5 12s. 6d. to £5 15s.	£5 5s.	£5 to £5 5s.	£5 to £5 5s.
Sodium acetate .. "	£23 to £23 10s.	£23 to £24	£23 7s. 6d.	£18
Sodium bicarb. ref. .. "	£10 5s. to £10 10s.	£10 10s.	£10 10s.	£10 10s.
Sodium bichromate Eng. .. lb.	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.	3½d.
Soda, caustic 70/72% ex wharf ton	£19 10s.	£17 10s.	£15 10s.	£15 10s.
76/77% shipping port .. "	£21 10s.	£19 10s.	£17 10s.	£17 10s.
Sodium chlorate .. lb.	3d.	2½d.	£17 10s.	3d.
Sodium hyposulph. pea cryst. .. ton	£16 to £16 10s.	£15 to £15 10s.	£13 5s.	£13 7s. 6d.
coml. quality .. "	£10 10s.	£10 to £10 10s.	£9 5s.	£9
Sodium prussiate lb.	10½d. to 10½d.	5½d.	4½d.	4d.
Sodium sulphide 60/62% solid .. ton	£15 10s.	£14 5s.	£13 7s. 6d.	£11 10s.
Sulphate of copper .. "	£26 10s.	£25	£24	£24 10s.
Zinc oxide, red seal "	to £27 £52 10s.	£36	£38	£40

Market Views on U.S. Drugs

MR. ARTHUR T. WHEELER, senior director of Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd., Great Tower Street, London, E.C., has recently concluded an eight weeks' visit to the United States for conferences with Mr. Chas. L. Huisking (President of Chas. L. Huisking, Inc., New York), who is associated with the London company. Mr. Wheeler, who has many friends in the States, included in his itinerary, a visit to St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, etc., winding up with a week in Bermuda. In the course of a conversation with a C. & D. representative, Mr. Wheeler said he found the peppermint oil situation very acute, with growers at the time of his visit talking of an eventual \$30 price (it was then about \$28 in the country), and as no more is available until next August, there would seem to be nothing to prevent this figure being eventually reached, although minor fluctuations downward would be bound to occur. Needless to say, consumers only pay current prices when compelled to buy, and the New York dealers who had no faith in these high prices have only bought from hand to mouth, and stocks in their hands are negligible. Asked as to the prospect of Japanese dementholised peppermint oil entering the United States in larger quantities, Mr. Wheeler said that there was as yet no relaxations of the restriction on its use in food or drug products where such are supposed to contain "peppermint oil," but at the same time there was an increasing use for it in tooth pastes, dentifrices, etc., where the labels do not state that the preparation contains, or is flavoured with "peppermint." Affidavits

are required to be given to the authorities by buyers as to the ultimate destination and use of the oil, and no stone is left unturned to see that these instructions are carried out. Spearmint and wormseed oils are also very firm markets. In the course of his visits to various crude drug firms, Mr. Wheeler was able to ascertain the position of some of the leading American botanicals of which his company are large importers, and he has no hesitation in saying that medicinal botanicals as a whole are all very



MR. A. T. WHEELER

firm markets, which is somewhat unusual towards the close of the year. Hydrastis, a most expensive drug, maintains its price around 20s. per lb., and although the market may decline say 5c. to 10c. per lb. when the demand slackens off, it quickly recovers again when the demand is renewed. The European Continent is a large buyer, and surprisingly large quantities have been taken during the year. Damiana leaves is a scarce drug, and at the high prices prevailing it would have been thought that offers of the new crop would have been forthcoming earlier, but such is not the case, and evidently the crop is a disappointment, no news yet being available. As regards cascara sagrada, if prices remain such as they are now, there is every likelihood of a small crop next season (April onwards) as the collection does not pay when the price on the Pacific Coast does not realise more than 10 cents per lb. (approximately to-day's figure), and it is stated that 12 cents to 13 cents is the lowest paying basis to interest the collectors. The cost to get the goods to the coast shipping point increases continually as the collecting areas get further afield. Lobelia herb has been a poor crop owing to the past dry season, both as regards quantity and quality, and prices will advance before the spring. The "above ground" drugs have been affected to a greater extent by a dry summer than the roots which had an opportunity

of improving with the autumnal rain in quality and weight. Mr. Wheeler found that a generally optimistic feeling is evident in the United States as to trade this year, and the fact that a surplus of \$300,000,000 in the revenue has been applied to the reduction of taxation went a long way to promote that optimistic feeling. A large proportion of this \$300,000,000 has been devoted to the reduction of income tax in a way to make an Englishman envious.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	December 30	January 6
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05½—12.06½	12.06½—12.06½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½—20.38½	20.37—20.38
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	106.95—107.00	106.90—107.00
Bulgaria	Lev. to £	25.22½	665—685	665—685
Calcutta	Perrup.	24d.	18½d.—18½d.	18½d.—18½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	905—920	900—915
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	376—380	358—363
Hong Kong	T.t. \$	—	28½d.—29d.	28½d.—29d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	120½—120½	120—120½
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	21½d.—21½d.	21½d.—21½d.
Lisbon	Eseu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.22½	34.29—34.32	34.32—34.34
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.86	4.85½—4.85½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.85½	4.85—4.85½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	23.89—23.92	23.88—23.91
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	129½—130	126½—126½
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.08½—25.09½	25.09½—25.10
Vienna	Sh. to £	24.02	34.37—34.41	34.37—34.41
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	45—buyers	37—40

Japanese Peppermint Oil

PRODUCTION of peppermint oil in the Sambi district of Japan (according to U.S. Vice-Consul George J. Haering, Kobe) is estimated for the calendar year 1925, and confirmed substantially by local dealers, as follows: June crop produced 355,000 lb. of crude peppermint oil; August crop, 310,000 lb., and October crop will produce 280,000 lb. crude peppermint oil. As the Sambi peppermint plants are harvested three times a year, while those in the Hokkaido, the second largest peppermint area in Japan, yield but one harvest, Sambi crops determine prices until the late summer months, when forecasts from the Hokkaido begin to affect prices.

Spanish Essential Oils

This year's yield of aromatic plants in Spain has, on the whole, been above the average, and the amounts of essential oils available for export should be sufficient to meet demands until next year's crop is due. However, there is no likelihood of any very appreciable decline in prices, since the costs of production now prove to be higher than were anticipated, a result which is largely due to the competition which exists between the distillers. In consequence of the low prices ruling last year, the production of eucalyptus oil has fallen, and some distillers have even restricted their output of this oil. Crude oils with 70 to 80 per cent. cineol content are quoted at 5.75 pesetas per kilo. The total output of rose-geranium oil is estimated at about 800 kilos; the price for first quality grades ranging between 225 and 250 pesetas per kilo, according to quantity. Estimates of the production of sage oil vary from 5,000 to 3,000 kilos, and 8.50 to 9 pesetas is being paid for one kilo, but the price largely depends on the quality of the oil. Between 50,000 and 60,000 kilos of spike oil have been distilled, the crop having been especially large in some parts of Spain, while in other districts shortage of labour prevented collection on an equally large scale. Selected quality oil is quoted at 19 pesetas per kilo, c.i.f., for large quantities. Stocks of rosemary oil have shrunk, while the cost of production of this oil has proved to be particularly high. Owing to the long dry periods there has been a very small crop, and good quality oil now fetches 7 to 7.50 pesetas per kilo, c.i.f. There is a scarcity of thyme oil (60 per cent. phenols), and the yield is below that of the preceding year; about 21 pesetas per kilo is being paid for good quality oil. Of crystallisable thyme oil only some 15,000 kilos has been distilled, and oils with a content of 45 to 50 per cent. of thymol are quoted at 21 pesetas per kilo. The estimated amounts for this year's production of other Spanish essential oils, and their quotations per kilo, are as follows:—Myrtle, 200 kilos (Ps. 25.—); neroli, 80 kilos (Ps. 650.—); rue, 300 kilos (Ps. 28.—).



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Working of the P.A.T.A.

SIR,—I have only just noticed in your issue of December 26, 1925, the remarks of your interesting contributor "Xrayser III" respecting the P.A.T.A., under the head of "Price Protection." I trust he will not mind my saying that they seem to me both incorrect and somewhat unjust. "Xrayser III" is usually so impartial and informative that I cannot but feel he has written without inside knowledge. Neither in the constitution nor in the working of the P.A.T.A. has any one section preference over another, and it is only by the whole-hearted co-operation of all three sections that the Association maintains, or can maintain, its existence. "Xrayser III" will possibly be surprised to learn that it is not an infrequent occurrence for an application to be objected to by a member of the wholesale section, when the wholesale terms are quite satisfactory, on the ground that the margin proposed for the retailer is inadequate. There are some points which seem to be constantly overlooked in discussions and correspondence on the subject of the P.A.T.A.—e.g., that the wholesale price to the retailer includes delivery into his premises, the wholesaler having carriage to pay, sometimes both inward and outward, and on returned empties (by motor); and transport is an expensive business in these days. If there is any breakage it is the wholesaler who must make this good, and the same in regard to soiled articles. I sometimes wonder if our retail friends ever consider the labour involved in entering, collecting, checking, packing and invoicing one-twelfth and one-sixth dozens, which in these days of quick motor delivery are being increasingly ordered. The expense in dealing with these is far beyond the actual percentage of profit, and it is only by the average secured by the sales of one dozen or more that these minimum prices can be continued. I scarcely follow the writer's reasoning in the last two sentences. When an article is placed on the P.A.T.A. the retailer's profit is usually increased, not diminished; and in regard to price-cutting both the retailer and wholesaler stand to lose, for these goods are not supplied through the medium of the ordinary wholesale houses.—Yours faithfully,

W. C. BIRKS.

York.

Official Interference

SIR,—It was suggested to the Royal Commission on National Insurance that chemists often made 50 per cent. profit on drugs. This fallacy was not repudiated; but 50 per cent. of our profitable retail has gone on the panel, and if we don't look out the rest will get tacked on too. I frequently get "after business" calls for N.H.I. work at all times—nay, I am commanded by "kids" and grown-ups alike. Perhaps the messenger is a child with no bottles or money, and lives at a distance; to refuse would be fatal. I supply—bottles free—and for this extra service I get the princely sum, after deductions, of 3½d., and by virtue of my qualification no other person is "privileged" to perform this duty. While thus engaged, the plumber makes 1s. 11½d. profit for fixing a washer to my water tap. His work is unchecked; but the chemist is surrounded with suspicion, and the health authorities desire to test his honesty by setting a trap, fully acceded to by the R.P.U.—but, unlike the rat, which can dodge the bait, the chemist cannot evade it. After we have instructed the police how to perform their duties under the Dangerous Drugs Acts they are then out to find a technical omission or trivial error, which they probably do, and we are warned or prosecuted, while the doctor snaps his fingers at the Act and the cocaine and heroin importer grows rich. Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts

there is the same official interference. According to the *dictum* of a London magistrate, if one gets a prescription for, say, "hyd. perchl. gr. 5, stat. sumend.," which I had recently, it is our duty to dispense as written, since "the chemist has no right to presume upon the intentions of the prescriber"—a mockery and an insult to our special education and training for this purpose. Now there is the Labelling of Poisons Order humbug, with perhaps others to follow with all their unforeseen consequences, and as far as I know no vigorous protest has gone forth from either the Pharmaceutical Society's Council or the R.P.U. If the Council, whose duties and functions appear likely to be usurped by the advent of recent legislation, is to devote its future energies to examinations and scientific research (and it is hinted that the R.P.U. welcomes such legal interference as enhancing its importance by compelling chemists to join that Union), then I fear it will be necessary to form yet another union of pharmacists which is not afraid of protesting and fighting against these endless restrictions. It may be said that if one carries out one's duties properly and honestly there is nothing to fear; but we have had ample evidence that, whether we do right or wrong, we always get the worst of it. Everybody who enters our pharmacy is now suspected as a spy, and maybe our nerves will soon become too shattered to enable us to approach our own poisons cupboard with safety. Yet the chemist is better educated to-day than hitherto; but because of offering the least resistance there is no other body of persons subjected to the same humiliation and indignities. . . . The R.P.U. is now 8,000 strong. It is time to cry halt! Let the R.P.U. use its power and refuse such unnecessary and intolerable interference.

Yours faithfully,

Heacham.

O. ROUTLY.

Loss on Insurance Dispensing

SIR,—We have the pleasure to enclose a few notes on Insurance dispensing, which may prove interesting, instructive, and perhaps provocative of criticism among the readers of the *C. & D.* The period of time covered is from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925. In that time 8,213 prescription slips were handed in, and these, on the figures of the pricing bureau, made 9,938 scripts. The total value was £421 2s. 11d.; cost of drugs and appliances, £230 9s. 10d.; fees, £190 13s. 2d.; cost of pricing, £6 7s. 4d. From this we get some interesting figures—e.g. :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of materials	230	9	10
" " pricing	6	7	4
" " dispenser	180	9	8
" " labels	3	3	0
" " corks	1	13	0
" " washing bottles	5	0	0
" " aq. dest. for making solutions	4	0	0
	£431	2	10
Net amount received	£415	3	5
Net loss	£15	19	5

In the above figures no allowance has been made for fourteen days' holiday for dispenser, nor has any other proportion of the overhead charges been allotted to the work. From these figures we get: Average price per script (gross), 10.16d.; average price per script (net), 10.02d.; average fee, 4.60d.; average cost, 10.41d. Pursuing our research a little further: Average daily number of customers, 287; average daily number of scripts, 33; showing in very round figures that 10 per cent. are panel patients. Now the chief point at issue is what a panel patient spends in the shop, and this is very difficult to ascertain; but we do know almost exactly the actual amount that will not be spent, presuming that the patient spends nothing in this way. We have already shown that the panel patients amount to 10 per cent. of counter customers, and our average sale per counter customer is 10d. Our last year's counter sales (i.e., for cash, excluding all credit sales, etc.) were £3,455. We had actually 8,213 panel patients; and, presuming they each spent 10d., then by eliminating panel we should lose £342, and reckoning net profit at 10 per cent.

the actual net loss would be £34 4s. In our view there are four classes of patients:—

- (1) Hospital chronics—spend nothing.
- (2) Those obliged through necessity to go on panel—spend *nil*.
- (3) Those trying it for the first time (and never again).
- (4) Those who may choose a doctor or not, as the case may be, but go to another doctor as private patients. This last class come into the shop as ordinary customers.

Now it cannot be said that the best medical service is accorded to panel patients, and they argue naturally that they do not get the best from the chemist, and, further, that in all probability all his stuff is ditto; and while they may come to one chemist for their bottle of medicine (as the other fellow won't do it) they go elsewhere for their real goods. Now what are the probable effects of cutting out N.H.I.? First, what shall we gain?

- (1) Dispenser's salary.
- (2) Large outlay on drugs, dressings, bottles, labels, etc.
- (3) Possibility (remote perhaps) of persecution.
- (4) Less heavy and unnecessary responsibility (as frequently two required to check scripts).
- (5) Four hours' daily (28 hours' weekly) expenditure on light as able to close earlier.
- (6) Ability to be more at counter.

What should we lose?

- (1) Nos. 1 and 2 of customers enumerated above.
- (2) No. 3 of ditto customers for a time.
- (3) A daily annoyance.

The fact is that the matter has been boiled down to giving change for a shilling and taking a lot of trouble in doing it. Anyhow, we should very much like to hear the other side.—Yours truly,

PERPLEXED (6/1).

Labelling of Poisons Order

SIR,—With reference to the difficulty of labelling "All Fours" with the percentage or proportion of tr. opii or tr. camph. co. when additions have to be made, it occurred to me to try to evolve a ready reckoner or table showing the varying proportions for each drachm of extra liquid added. I took a formula given in the *C. & D.* "Dictionary of Difficulties" under "All Fours," and by making a slight alteration obtained the following formula, which is priced according to the *C. & D.* Retail and Dispensing Price List:—

Ol. anisi	...	...	...	...	...	5iv.	4.5
Ol. menth. pip. (exot.)	...	...	...	...	...	5iv.	51.5
Tr. opii	...	...	...	...	...	5iv.	6.0
Tr. camph. co.	...	...	...	...	...	5iv.ss.	21.5
							83.5

This quantity, 48 drachms, sells for 84 pence, so that 4 drachms, or "twopennyworth of each," could be sold for 8d. This proportion contains 1 in 12 tr. opii and 3 in 4 tr. camph. co. Now, 5iv. tr. opii contains 2.18 gr. anhydrous morphine, and 5ivss. tr. camph. co. contains 1.02 gr. anhydrous morphine; therefore 5vj. "All Fours" contains 3.2 gr. anhydrous morphine, leaving a good margin of safety. By the addition of 1 drachm (extra ingredient) to my standard 4 drachms, that 4 becomes 5; multiply by 3, and 1 in 12 becomes 1 in 15 tr. opii, while the tr. camph. co. becomes 3 in 5. Add 2 drachms extra, the 4 becomes 6; 1 in 12 becomes 1 in 18 tr. opii, and tr. camph. co. is now 3 in 6.—Yours faithfully,

ALL FOURS (5/1).

The Army School of Pharmacy

SIR,—The War Office seems to have a very thick skin and a very short memory. The same Minister of War who unveiled the Harrison Memorial at Bloomsbury, and promised certain reforms, has now as definitely set his department against carrying them out. In spite of this, it is good to see that the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists is not daunted at its Galahad-like quest. Outside the War Office it is evident that at no time in the history of these negotiations has such an impression on both Houses been made. I understand that nearly two-thirds of the House of Commons and many members of the House of Lords have signified agreement or support. Even the most "frowzy" and self-abnegating

among us cannot but be aware of the new spirit which seems to be quickening the pharmaceutical body. The War Office cannot, or will not, carry into effect its own recommendations! What sinister influence stands in the way? The Pharmaceutical Society's Council has recently "reported" the General Medical Council to the Privy Council on the subject of the new B.P. Might it not be able with advantage now to join hands with the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists, and demand the disbandment of such an institution as the present Army School of Pharmacy, which is an utterly unwarranted poaching of our chartered rights—a disgrace to the Army and the profession of pharmacy?—I am, etc.,

ARMY PARCLEMENTS (6/1).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Quinine and Iron Tonic

S. & Co. (2/1), referring to the reply in the *C. & D.*, January 2, regarding a precipitate in quinine and iron tonic, state that the use of liq. ferri perchlor. in place of the tincture makes a clear mixture.

Popular Synonymy

In the *C. & D.* of October 17 (p. 532) reference is made to paregoric in connection with cross-word puzzles. I would point out that the definition in the "Concise Oxford Dictionary" (1924) is "camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured with aniseed and benzoic acid." This in non-technical language may be considered correct.—*William C. Dobbin, M.P.S.I., Belfast.*

Labelling of Poisons Order

It is, of course, too much to expect a definite list of poisons to be issued; consequently, in the case of indefinite wording such as occurs in some parts of the Schedule—e.g., "poisonous alkaloids," the meaning can only be determined by a prosecution, at the expense of the unfortunate pharmacist who happens to be involved. As showing where restriction is really needed, it is only necessary to turn to reports of "Poisonings" in the *C. & D.* of January 2 (p. 1), where the first three cases were due to domestic mistakes in bottles. All the pharmacist's care is wasted so long as any member of the public is at liberty to empty the poison into a beer bottle and keep it next to medicine.—*Proxime* (5/1).

Sale of Easton's Syrup Tablets

Your Edinburgh correspondent (*C. & D.*, November 14, p. 680) is not alone in his experience of the sales of Easton's syrup tablets, which of course come under Part I of the Poisons Schedule. As the public cannot be expected to know the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, it gives them the impression that one is unduly particular or disobliging if they can walk into another shop and obtain supplies without any formalities. I am afraid that in branches of big stores, where the manager is compelled to show a certain rate of returns, many things are sold, rather than lose a sale, which the private chemist with his personal connection to think of would never supply.—*Careful* (16/11).

Sunday Trading Regulation Proposed

I see that the Grocers' Federation is about to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the restriction of Sunday trading. It may be taken for granted that, if the Bill passes, the grocers will see to it that any exempted trade will have to confine Sunday sales to exempted articles. There are in certain big cities, and especially in London, well-known street markets held on Sunday, and any bill restricting Sunday trading in shops should also apply to these traders. If it were not for the exigencies of the panel service I should not open on Sundays, the conditions of my town not requiring it; but I object to being made the buffer between two Government departments, one of which would compel the chemist to give an adequate service and the other would be trying to keep his shop closed.—*Dies Solis* (9/11).

Legal Queries

F. F. F. (1/1).—The labels for each disinfectant should show the nearest percentage of cresylic acid.

G. E. (30/12).—No permit to obtain employment is required from aliens lawfully present in Great Britain.

E. H. (4/1).—A month's notice to leave employment in the drug trade is the "custom of the trade" between masters and assistants.

L. & S. (31/12).—The speciality you refer to must give the name of each poison contained therein, the proportion, and the word "Poison."

J. C. (2/1).—A chemist prescribing a small dose of poison should treat it as a prescription, when it is not affected by the Labelling of Poisons Order.

E. J. T. (2/1).—(1) You can prescribe any preparation containing a poison if you treat it as a prescription. (2) Chloroform 1 in 160 is not a scheduled poison.

F. L. J. M. (29/12).—Calomel is not a scheduled poison. The mercury salts that are scheduled are the cyanides, iodides, oxides, perchloride, and sulphocyanide.

T. B. (31/12).—It is necessary to give on the label of any preparation containing barium carbonate the proportion of the poison as well as the word "Poison."

E. M. (31/12).—An acne lotion labelled as you propose would be liable to medicine-stamp duty on the ground that it is recommended for acne and other skin eruptions.

M. S. L. (29/12).—The statement on the label required for the cough mixture, the formula for which you send, is: "Contains tr. camph. co. B.P.—Poison—5.6 per cent."

M. R. (1/1).—There are further restrictions foreshadowed on the use of ext. cannab. ind. by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925. This Act is not yet in force, and it is not known what the regulations will be.

I. L. (18/12).—The chloroform entry is on page 267 of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1926. It reads: "Chloroform, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 20 per cent. of chloroform."

P. C. (22/12).—Ung. gallæ c. opio, when diluted with an unmedicated ingredient, is still exempt from the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations. The sale does not require to be entered in the D.D.A. register.

J. C. A. (19/12).—Ipecacuanha preparations technically are poisons, but as in practice the article provides its own antidote it is usual to ignore it as a scheduled poison. The label for bismuth mixture is in order.

J. J. McH. (2/1).—The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925, is not yet in force, and no indication has been given as to the regulations which will be made in regard to the sale of ext. cannab. ind. as a colouring for corn cure.

S. W. (30/12).—The view you state as to the labelling of infinitesimal amounts of poison contained in homœopathic medicines is correct. Such preparations come within the legal principle of *de minimis non curat lex*.

T. & R. (4/1).—The Pharmaceutical Society have recently announced that ammonia solution is not included in the poisons that under the Labelling of Poisons Order require to be labelled with the proportion of the poison.

Cheep (1/1).—The best way to protect your rights in the poultry mixture which you have invented is to apply for a patent, or if the article is not of a nature that can be patented, a name should be chosen for it which is distinctive and can be registered as a trade-mark.

R. P. (29/12).—The published decisions dealing with the custom of the trade as to assistants' notice to leave, in the drug trade, were given in the English Courts. In Ireland, where the professional status is so high, it is almost certain that the same notice would be required.

G. B. (24/12).—A hair wash containing tr. cantharides comes within Part II of the Poisons Schedule, and must be labelled with the name of the poison contained therein and the proportion thereof. The following is suitable: "Contains 0.3 per cent. tr. canthar. B.P. '98—Poison."

A. J. H. (29/12).—(1) The new regulations for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society are in full force at the present time. (2) The case you mention should be submitted to the Pharmaceutical Society, who may grant an exemption from certain conditions.

G. T. C. (2/1).—Stramonium is not specified in the Schedule *per se*, but it is usual to treat it as a preparation which contains a poisonous alkaloid bringing it within Part II of the Schedule. In the case of stramonium cigarettes it should be stated "Contain stramonium fol. x in each."

F. E., Ltd. (4/1).—The label you send recommends the mixture for indigestion, and would, therefore, render the article to which it is affixed liable to medicine-stamp duty. The use of your name in the possessive case and any claims to trade-mark in the name of the article constitute additional grounds of liability.

J. M. (30/12).—The titles "pharmaceutical chemist" and "chemist and druggist" can only be used in the Isle of Man by persons registered under the British or Irish Pharmacy Acts. On this account an unqualified person may not call himself a chemist, even though he employs a qualified person to manage the business.

Horne (31/12).—The formulas for "All Fours" vary considerably, hence it is difficult to give one uniform label unless the standard suggested in the *C. & D. Price List Formula* is adopted. The formula you submit requires the following declaration: "Contains tr. opii B.P. 1/64, tr. camph. co. B.P. 1/16—Poison."

T. G. (28/12).—The publication of a formula for chlorodyne in the British Pharmaceutical Codex in 1907 and subsequent editions might be construed as an attempt to make a standard for the article. We hold the view, however, that if that preparation is required it is necessary to indicate it by the use of the letters "B.P.C."

J. D. C. (4/1).—The alteration in the law of the sale of poisons, which came in force on January 1, refers solely to the statement of the name and proportion of scheduled poison which has now to be given on the label. Previously it was only necessary to label the article "poison" and observe the conditions of sale laid down in the Pharmacy Acts.

P. B., Ltd. (2/1).—The reason the words "Glycerin Balsam for the chest and lungs" render the article to which they are applied liable to medicine-stamp duty is because of the use of the word "balsam," which the Board of Customs and Excise hold to be a recommendation. In this case it is equivalent to stating that the mixture is soothing and healing to the chest and lungs.

G. F. B. (28/12).—(1) It is not necessary to give the percentage of ammonia on the label of cloudy ammonia, as the Pharmaceutical Society have issued a statement that the Labelling Order does not apply to poisonous substances included in Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. (2) "Glycerin balsam for the lung and chest" is a dutiable title, and the preparation cannot legally be sold unstamped.

G. V. T. (31/12).—Chlorodyne (tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85) sold diluted should be so stated on the label, and it should be made known also to the purchaser, or you would not be supplying the substance demanded. If you mix it with anything you should also state the proportion. A dilution of 1 in 2 of tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85 takes it outside of Part I of the Poisons Schedule, and need not be entered in the poison-book.

W. J. R. (30/12).—(1) The letters "B.P." must be placed after tr. opii, tr. nuc. vom., and liq. morph. hyd. on the labels of the mixtures you submit. (2) The Tonic Elixir requires a declaration of the syr. hypoph. co., which usually contains a proportion of strychnine. If the article is that of the B.P.C., this should be indicated, otherwise give the proportion of the strychnine. (3) The insect-bite lotion contains a little more than 3 per cent. of carbolic acid, which requires to be declared. It would be simpler to reduce the proportion to below 3 per cent., when no declaration would be required.

J. O. (26/12).—Regulation 9 of the Dangerous Drugs Act states: "Every person who supplies any of the drugs" must enter purchases and outgoing. If a veterinary practitioner uses "dangerous" drugs in his own practice and does not supply the drugs to be used by others he is not required to keep records. If, however, he supplies the drugs for use by others he would require to have a register in which to record the transactions.

Tenedos (29/12).—(1) The simplest way of selling "dangerous" drugs to medical men is to obtain a signed order, and enter the sale in the poison book, but in place of signature write "signed order," make a cross-reference in the dangerous drugs register and keep the order for two years. (2) It is not known whether the method of wholesale dealing in the Northern Ireland Act will supersede this method. (3) The Labelling Order does not apply to Northern Ireland or the Irish Free State.

P. P. (30/12).—The difference from the point of view of the Medicine Stamp Acts between Sanatogen recommended for ailments and nutrient tablets also used for ailments, is that the former is a food in the ordinary acceptance of the term, whereas tablets in medicinal doses are not what is ordinarily understood as a food. This view was taken by the High Court in 1909, when tablets were sold which it was contended were a food and not a medicine. It was admitted that such cases are on the border-line of liability.

D. D. A. (1/1).—A medical man ordering "dangerous" drugs or Part I poisons for a cottage hospital where there is no authorised person must order them for his own use, as they are required to be in his possession. The order he has given to you is in correct form and you should enter and file it in the usual way. It matters not to whom they are charged, but possession of "dangerous" drugs must in such cases be in the hands of "authorised" persons, probably in a locked cupboard. The order you send should be "For the doctor's personal use," and you can charge it to the hospital.

Harrow (2/1) asks whether an apprentice, under seventeen years of age, who earns 12s. 6d. per week, must be insured under the Unemployment Insurance scheme as well as the Health Insurance. If so, what contributions are payable? [The lad, unless he is under sixteen, must be insured under both the schemes mentioned and the Pensions scheme as well. The combined contribution for Health and Pensions is 1s. 6d. per week, half of which is payable by the employer and the other half by the employee. The Unemployment contribution is 7d. per week while the apprentice is under nineteen, of which the employer must pay 4d. and the lad the rest.]

J. & Co. (23/12).—The Home Office hold that the general authorisation to have a "dangerous" drug and manufacture a preparation from it—even though that preparation is outside the Act—is strictly limited in supply to one's own branches. If sold to others a licence to hold, and manufacture, must be obtained. This would not apply in cases in which preparations outside the limits of the Dangerous Drugs Acts are sold and not manufactured. It is the person who manufactures preparations from an original "dangerous" drug who must hold a licence if he wishes to sell to other vendors. In the case of foreign preparations the sale is not affected, except by the Labelling of Poisons Order under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which requires the proportion of poison to be stated on the label.

H. R. C. (2/1).—A woman assistant, over eighteen years of age, receives less than 3s. per working day, and is not provided with board or lodging by her employer. Is the employer entitled to deduct the full amount of the worker's share of the National Health Insurance contribution from her wages? If not, can she recover the amount wrongly deducted? What is the new rate of contribution for Health Insurance? [If the rate of remuneration does not exceed 3s. per working day the employer must pay the whole of the contribution himself. The assistant is entitled to recover the amount wrongfully deducted from her wages, and if the employer

declines to pay the sum due we advise the assistant to report the matter to the Controller of Insurance, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. Up to the end of last year the weekly contribution payable was 9d.; now, with the Pensions Insurance, it is 1s. 1d. Unemployment Insurance must be paid separately.]

Koda (31/12) asks if he is legally bound to pay income-tax on the increased valuation of fixtures and fittings, and he quotes the case of fixtures valued in 1919 at £400, but in 1924 at £730, no additions having been made to them in the interval. [It is assumed that this is the case of an assessment under Schedule A. In that case there is no separate valuation of fixtures and fittings, what happens being that the hereditament is valued at the amount at which it is considered it would let by the year, and in that amount is included the annual value of things, such as fixtures on the premises, and which are there for the purpose of making and which make the premises fit for the particular purpose for which they are used. The increase in "Koda's" case is so substantial that there seems to be ground for appealing against the assessment. To succeed in this the evidence of an expert surveyor acquainted with the rental value of houses in the locality would probably be necessary.]

R. W. (31/12).—(1) The term "arsenic" in the Poisons Schedule is vague, and the interpretation usually adopted is that by Glyn-Jones in "The Law of Poisons and Pharmacy." He writes: "It is probably correct to say that the word 'arsenic' is here used as synonymous with arsenicum or arsenium, i.e., the element." The usual definition in dictionaries is "Arsenic, an element." Atropine and its salts are consequently on a different plane. (2) Linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne pastilles do not contain sufficient chloroform to bring them within the schedule. (3) Preparations containing less than 20 per cent. of chloroform are not scheduled poisons. (4) Aqua chlorof. and spt. chlorof. are not scheduled poisons. (5) Fol. hyoscy. comes within the Poisons Schedule, also sem. and succ. hyoscy., which must be labelled "Poison." (6) Pil. coloc. et hyos.—Ext. hyosc. is a poison, although often ignored in practice. It should not be forgotten that some people are susceptible to mydriatic alkaloids and show signs of poisonous effect even from pil. coloc. et hyoscy.

S. C. M. (2/1).—(1) The *C. & D.* Poisons Card 2 sets out clearly whether a preparation is included under the Dangerous Drugs Act as well as in either part of the Poisons Schedule, etc. In case of a preparation indications are given where it is in the B.P. or B.P.C., and the correct abbreviations are stated. If a preparation is not in either of these books, the proportion of poison is given where known. Registration is needed wherever an article is marked "B," if marked "B. F.," it means it must be registered and signed for and a cross reference in the Dangerous Drugs register. Articles not marked "B" or "B. and F." are not registered. (2) All Fours (see "P.L.F.") is outside the Dangerous Drugs Act, but you are required to state the proportion of poison on the label. (3) In prescribing medicine containing a scheduled poison treat it as a prescription. (4) The safety limits are now omitted from the *C. & D.* Poisons Card No. 4, because the chemist realises that he must always keep the proportion of the drug below the limit given under each heading where percentage limits are stated.

Appreciations

Your *Diary* this year is A1.—*L. & S.* (31/12).

Would not miss the *C. & D.* for anything.—*F. J. N.* (22/12).

I find the *C. & D.* as full of interest as ever.—*J. N.* (29/12).

The *C. & D.* is my most valued investment.—*A. H.* (29/12).

The *C. & D.* is the most useful periodical in pharmacy.—*S. & Co.* (2/1).

The *C. & D. Diary*, "old yet ever new," is a fine record for trade journalism—fifty-eight years of perseverance, progress and popularity.—*J. H.* (20/12).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. C. (18/9).—LIQUID FOR THE CURE OF RINGWORM.—This appears to be merely a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide solution, tinted with eosin. Chloride is also present. The mercury was not accurately determined, but a similar solution may be prepared by dissolving two parts of mercuric chloride and five parts of potassium iodide in one thousand parts of water.

W. W. (11/12).—USE OF GRAPHITES IN MEDICINE.—Graphites is defined in J. H. Clarke's "Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica" as "Trituration of prepared black lead from finest English drawing-pencils." The diseases and complaints for which it is suggested are, *inter alia*: Acne, amenorrhœa, cancer, catarrh, chlorosis, colic, constipation, deafness, dropsy, eczema, epistaxis, gastralgia, gleet, hæmorrhoids, headache, herpes, influenza, obesity, ovarian tumours, paralysis, psoriasis, ulcers, whooping cough, worms. It is used both internally and locally in some skin affections. Graph. 2 x trit. in 2-gr. doses is recommended in recurrent headache in girl aged fifteen. For anal eruption, 3j. of graph. 5x. trit. to 3j. of ung. cetacei, to be used externally.

C. G. (16/12).—The alternative reference number to the Cough Mixture, C. & D. Diary, 1904, 48, is "P.F. 54."

Quip (17/12).—(1) SCARLET RED OINTMENT is made of 2 to 8 per cent. strength by triturating the required quantity of scarlet red with soft paraffin. See ung. anilin. coccin. in the C. & D. Retail Price List. **(2) BLUE-BLACK INK.**—The following is the formula for which you inquire:—

Tannic acid	...	...	200 gr.
Gallic acid	...	...	50 gr.
Iron sulphate	...	...	1 oz.
Indigo carmine	...	...	320 gr.
Powdered cloves	...	...	5 gr.
Water	...	...	20 oz.

Dissolve the acids in the water, and add the iron salt. Filter through cotton and add the indigo carmine and cloves.

H. L. F. (18/12).—Our experience is that discoloured and frosted celluloid screens used on motor cars cannot be restored, but some improvement is made by rubbing with furniture polish.

C. B. (19/12).—The registration of formulas for "Known, admitted and approved" remedies in the Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary ceased a few years ago.

Nemo (21/12).—Manufactured leather cannot be bleached white without injuring it. If you will give us further details we may be able to advise you.

A. P. H. (28/12).—COLOURING BATH SALTS.—We gave a note on this subject in the C. & D., October 10, 1925, p. 527. If you propose to use other colours you will need to conduct tests to see if they are permanent. Aniline dyes and synthetic perfumes are sold by all wholesale houses.

M. G. (28/12).—ARSENIC IN APPLES.—The arsenate of lead commonly used for spraying apple trees accumulates in the depression at the stalk of the apple. In this country the trees are only sprayed before the fruit is set, but in other countries later spraying takes place and the growers hope that the rain will wash away the poison. During the recent dry summer this hope was not realised.

J. W. (29/12).—Choyce's "System of Surgery," in 3 vols., is published by Cassell & Co., at £6.

J. B. (29/12).—The secretaries of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers ("Oakley," Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester) should be applied to for a copy of the Union's wage scale.

S. S. (29/12).—CIGARETTE LIGHTER.—The metal or pyrophoric alloy used as a striker in mechanical cigarette lighters consists of cerium and magnesium metals with a little iron.

B. R. (29/12).—RUBBER SOLUTION.—

Unvulcanised rubber	...	...	1 oz.
Carbon bisulphide	...	...	5 oz.

Cut the rubber into small pieces and shake with the carbon bisulphide until solution has taken place. This liquid is used for "invisible" patching of boots and carriage hoods.

G. H. I. (30/12).—BOOKS ON ELEMENTARY BOTANY.—The following may suit your requirements: Evans' "Botany for Beginners" (Macmillan), Edmonds' "Elementary Botany" (Longmans), Laurie's "Text-book of Elementary Botany" (Allman).

Cibus (30/12).—BOOK ON FOOD VALUES.—McKillop's "Food Values, What they are: How to Calculate them" (3s. 6d. Routledge).

Nuc. Vom. (30/12).—We do not know any article that can be described as non-poisonous chlorodyne. It would be dangerous to the patient to supply such an article, and might also be an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act.

R. O. W. (30/12).—GARG. POTASS CHLORATIS ET MYRRH.—We think that for this the garg. potass. chloratis of the "St. Bartholomew's Hospital Pharmacopœia" was probably intended. The formula is:—

Potass. chlorat.	...	...	gr.x.
Tr. myrrh.	...	...	℥v.
Aq. dest.	...	...	ad 3j.

There is no official or semi-official formula for the preparation.

N. B. (30/12).—The acetylsalicylic acid contained in the lotion would hydrolyse on keeping into acetic acid and salicylic acid, which in turn would form sodium acetate and sodium salicylate by reaction with the sodium carbonate. It would be better to use sodium acetate and sodium salicylate to begin with, in which case the sodium carbonate can be retained.

B. & C. (30/12).—POTASSIUM IODIDE FOR HORSES.—Potassium iodide is given internally as an alternative, deobstruent, diuretic and absorbent, being readily absorbed and excreted. It is often combined with tonics and stimulants to hasten absorption after inflammatory attacks, such as lymphangitis. It is also used for enlargement of the glands and chronic rheumatism; and for actinomycosis it is invaluable, either alone or with hydrarg. iod. rub. Externally it is prescribed in reducing tumours. Given to healthy animals when not required, potassium iodide will produce diuresis, and will have a debilitating effect.

Death Watch (31/12).—The solution of corrosive sublimate in methylated spirit which you supply for painting woodwork infected by the death-watch beetle, leaves a white coating of the salt on the woodwork when the spirit evaporates. The mercury perchloride is soluble about 1 in 4 of strong spirit, if pyridinised spirit is used allow the liquid to stand until clear.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1876

The New Irish Society

The Privy Council has not yet formally sanctioned the Irish examination scheme, though, it should be added, it has not refused its sanction. At the last Council meeting a communication was received from the Privy Council in respect to the by-laws. The law officers are decidedly of opinion that the Act contemplated the ultimate establishment of two classes of dispensers in Ireland, and therefore suggested that the recent arrangement of one grade should only be in force for the present. . . . At the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, Ireland, on January 5, the law officers called attention to the bye-law in reference to pharmaceutical chemists only being compounders of medicines, and remarked that it was clearly the intention of Parliament to make it optional with the Council to allow certain persons to acquire the title of "Chemist and Druggist" if thought necessary at some future time, and suggested that some alteration should be made in the by-law. The by-law is to this effect: "There shall be but one class of persons entitled to compound physicians' prescriptions, namely, pharmaceutical chemists." After some discussion it was agreed to add the words "at present."



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Dog's Bite should be treated in the first instance like any wound—i.e., an antiseptic should be applied, and there is nothing better than painting with tincture of iodine (2 per cent.). If the wound is deep, it will probably require stitching.

Dogs, Operations on.—See Cats, Operations on

Dogs, Poisoning.—See Cats, poisoning.

Dogwood.—Several plants of different natural orders pass under the name of dogwood. Thus the dogwood formerly used for the finest kind of gunpowder charcoal was the wood of *Rhamnus Frangula*, grown in coppice form in order to obtain straight pieces for carbonising. The plant known to botanists in this country as dogwood is *Cornus sanguinea* (N.O. *Cornaceae*). J. M. Nickells ("Botanical Ready Reference," pp. 47, 48) mentions the following varieties of cornus used medicinally, viz., *C. florida*, dogwood; *C. circinata*, round-leaved dogwood; *C. paniculata*, cornel dogwood; *C. sericea*, swamp dogwood. The most important dogwood, so far as its medicinal properties are concerned, is the Jamaica dogwood, *Piscidia Erythrina*, Linn. (N.O. *Leguminosae*), which is used as a fish poison (as its name, *Piscidia*, implies). In 1844 W. Hamilton, M.B., of Plymouth, who, whilst residing in Jamaica, noticed the powerful narcotic effects produced by the root bark of this plant upon even the larger kinds of fish, and having been for sometime a martyr to toothache, experimented with it upon himself, and took one drachm of a tincture (one part of root to four of rectified spirit) diluted in a glass of water, and after a profuse diaphoresis "experienced a sleep the most profound he had ever had" for twelve hours, and when he returned to consciousness was perfectly free from pain or ache, and without any of the unpleasant sensations which invariably follow an overdose of opium." He also applied the tincture in a number of cases of carious teeth, introducing it on a pledget of cotton wool into the diseased cavity, and never heard of a return of pain in the tooth so treated. He also tried it as an insecticide on the larvæ of mosquitoes, and found that whilst laudanum stupefied them the larvæ recovered from its effects when washed in pure water, but those similarly treated with tincture of *piscidia* could not be resuscitated. Mr. Hamilton suggests that the bark of the roots should be collected about the period of the full moon in April, when the tree is in full flower or coming into flower and the leaves have not yet unfolded; also that rectified spirit only should be used in making the tincture, as the active principle does not appear to be extracted by water, or at all events, the tincture yields a precipitate on the addition of water with which it makes a milky compound. The bark is found in commerce in greyish-brown quills or curved pieces about 5-15 cm. long and 2-6 mm. in thickness, wrinkled with thin longitudinal and transverse ridges and somewhat fissured. It breaks with a tough fibrous fracture showing greenish patches. It has a distinctive odour and a bitter somewhat acrid taste, with a burning sensation. It has been shown by T. H. Wardleworth that this green colour indicates stem bark (Y.B. Pharm., 1900, p. 422). The microscopic structure of the bark is well shown by Planchon and Collin in "Les Drogues Simples" (tome II, pp. 531, 532). *Piscidia* has been used as a sedative, for toothache, neuralgia, irritant coughs, and as an antispasmodic in asthma. It differs from opium in dilating the pupil and not producing constipation. It should be administered shortly after meals or is likely to produce nausea. Hart obtained a crystal-

line alkaloid piscidine insoluble in water, which he believes to be the active principle ("Amer. Chem. Journ.," 1883, p. 39, and Y.B. Pharm. 1886, pp. 166, 167). Later investigations tend to show that piscidine is not a simple body, but consists of 20 per cent. piscidine melting at 201° C., and another having a melting point of 216° C., and that the bark also yields a glucoside melting at 50-80° C. (Y.B. Pharm., 1902, p. 125). It is evident that the so-called active principle of *Piscidia Erythrina* needs further investigation from the physiological and chemical standpoints before the actual source of the valuable hypnotic effects can be determined, and whether they are dependent upon an analgesic principle. There should be no difficulty in obtaining the bark in commerce, as it is widely diffused in the West Indies.

Domicile.—The country in which a person has made, or is deemed by law to have made, his permanent home. At birth a child acquires, as a rule, the domicile of his father, but an illegitimate child or posthumous legitimate child receives the domicile of his mother. This is known as the "domicile of origin"; but it is possible for an adult to acquire, in place of it, a "domicile of choice." If a person resides in a country other than that of his domicile of origin, with the intention to reside there indefinitely, he will acquire a fresh domicile in that country. A person's domicile is altogether distinct from his nationality.

Dominica.—Ordinance No. 2 of 1902 declares it within the competency of the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands to make laws in respect of the Presidency of Dominica on the following subjects:—(a) Qualification of practitioners in medicine and surgery and the practice thereof, and the dispensing and sale of medicine; (b) qualification of surgeon dentists and the practice of dentistry. The Medical Consolidation Act, 1915, and amendment of 1917, of the Leeward Islands lays down that no person shall be entitled to compound, dispense or sell by retail medicines (except household or domestic medicines of a non-poisonous nature, and medicines known as quinine, senna, Epsom salts, and castor oil) unless (a) he shall be registered as a chemist and druggist in Great Britain, or as a pharmaceutical chemist in Ireland; (b) he shall have obtained a licence from the Governor in that behalf. Such licence shall carry a stamp duty of £2, or if a temporary licence is granted for less than one year, of £1. This licence is granted only on production of a certificate given by two duly qualified medical practitioners to the effect that the applicant is fully competent to compound and dispense medicines according to the British Pharmacopoeia. Qualified medical practitioners are allowed to compound, dispense and sell medicines by retail. A schedule of poisons is attached to this law. The provisions of this Act are supplemented by the Druggists Act 1922, of the Leeward Islands, which stipulates that, in the case of a firm, the business of dispensing and selling medicines must be conducted by a *bona-fide* qualified druggist. If a qualified druggist wilfully refuses to mix, compound or prepare, or to sell or to dispense to any person any drug or any appliance or thing whatever used in medical treatment, and contained in his shop or premises, directed by any prescription order signed by a qualified medical practitioner, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. The same applies to any person who vexatiously or without just cause calls upon a qualified druggist for any of the purposes referred to above between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. Druggists are required to number each prescription, which has to be retained and filed, as well as entered in the prescription book; the latter must be available for inspection by authorised persons. The traffic in dangerous drugs, i.e., opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., is regulated by the Dominica Ordinance No. 3 of 1914, which makes it unlawful to plant or cultivate the opium poppy on the island. All opium imported must be deposited in a store appointed by the Governor, from which it is withdrawn on presentation of the prescribed permit. Dominica has a British preferential tariff, as well as a general tariff. The following rates of duty are those

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

of the British preferential tariff, the charges under the general tariff being given in parentheses:—Chemicals, medicines and drugs, 10 per cent. *ad val.* (15 per cent. *ad val.*); opium and ganja, 25s. per lb. (37s. 6d. per lb.); perfumery, dentifrices and toilet preparations, 20 per cent. *ad val.* (30 per cent. *ad val.*); medicinal spirits, bay rum, 6s. per gallon (8s. 6d. per gallon); medicated wines, 2s. 6d. per gallon (3s. 1d. per gallon).

Dominican Republic.—The Customs Tariff Law of 1920 of the Dominican Republic stipulates that import duties are payable in American gold currency on the basis of five Dominican pesos to one gold dollar. The following rates of duty are chargeable on each kilo net weight:—Perfumed powders and tablets, \$0.60; toilet soaps, medicated soaps in any form, \$0.25; extracts and essences for perfumes, \$1.00; dentifrices, \$0.30; sachet powders, \$1.00; toilet waters and lotions, toilet vinegars, \$0.35; perfumed salts, \$0.60; toilet powders, \$0.50; cosmetics and depilatories, \$1.00; perfumed pills, pastilles, etc., \$1.00; elixirs, oils, tonics, \$0.50. The duty on non-perfumed soaps is \$5.50 per 100 kilos, gross weight. However, the amount of duty chargeable on the foregoing articles is in no case to be lower than the equivalent of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. If any of the above goods are imported in other containers than those in which they are to be actually sold to the public, or if a part of the original package in which it is to be retailed is wanting, then the chargeable rate of duty is increased by 100 per cent. The following are admitted duty free: quinine and its salts, chaulmoogra oil, serums, vaccines, and cod-liver oil. Essential oils, extracts used in the manufacture of perfumes, soaps, or liqueurs, animal products used in medicine, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations not otherwise enumerated, barks, herbs, seeds, roots, fruits, flowers and leaves, are chargeable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on bay rum is \$0.25 per kilogram net weight, and that on glycerin, crude and refined, \$10.00 per 100 kilos gross weight.

Dom Nuts.—See Corossos Nuts.

Donovan's Solution is a synonym for liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi, B.P. (Off. Abbrev.: liq. arsen. et hydrarg. iod.). As it is a preparation of arsenic, it is a Part I poison under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. It was originated by Michael Donovan (1791-1876), a Dublin physician. In cases of poisoning treat as for arsenic (q.v.).

Dormant Partner.—A "dormant" or "sleeping" partner is a member of a partnership firm who remains in the background, and is not generally known by outsiders to be a partner in the firm. A dormant partner is, nevertheless, equally liable with the other partners for the firm's engagements, even if those who contracted with the firm were ignorant of his existence. (See Partnership.)

Doses, Unusual.—The British Pharmacopœia, 1914, in its preface states on the question of dosage: "Where, however, an unusually large dose appears to be prescribed, it is the duty of the pharmacist or dispenser to satisfy himself that the prescriber's intention has been correctly interpreted." This is a moral and not a legal obligation. The Pharmacy Acts were designed for the safety of the public, and chemists became the means of protection; hence the moral obligation of scrutinising dosage is strong. When chemists and medical men get together they usually agree that unusual doses should be initialled as a precaution. This is good when done, but in its absence the rule holds good to "consult the prescriber." Pharmacopœial doses are not final, and this causes most of the difficulties, since a larger dose than the pharmacopœial one is an unusual one in some cases, and judgment must depend largely on experience. It is extremely difficult to lay down definite rules on unusual doses apart from obvious errors. But where the medical man fails to initial the excess, he should be communicated with and,

if this is impossible, the nearest available pharmaceutical authority taken into consultation.

Dosage according to Age.—Empirical scales for regulating doses in children and young persons are sometimes given in books of reference. One is the formula of Young: "For children under 12, add 12 to the age and divide the age by the figure thus obtained." To take an example:— $6 + 12 = 18$; $6 \div 18 = \frac{1}{3}$. The well-known table of Gaubius may be rendered as follows:—

For an adult suppose the dose to be ..	1 or 60 grains
Under 1 year will require ..	$\frac{1}{12}$ " 5 "
" 2 " " " " " " " " " "	$\frac{1}{6}$ " 8 "
" 3 " " " " " " " " " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ " 10 "
" 4 " " " " " " " " " "	$\frac{1}{3}$ " 15 "
" 7 " " " " " " " " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 20 "
" 14 " " " " " " " " " "	$\frac{2}{3}$ " 30 "
" 20 " " " " " " " " " "	3 " 40 "

The suggestion was made by Dr. Cowling that the number of the patient's next birthday should be divided by 24 to find the appropriate fractional part of the adult dose. Thus, for a child three years old, the fraction would be $\frac{3}{24} = \frac{1}{8}$. The late Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton ("Text-Book of Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica") proposed a modification of this formula, based on the assumption that the human body attains its full growth at the age of twenty-five. On this reckoning, the proportion for a child aged three would be $\frac{3}{25}$ = nearly $\frac{1}{8}$. In an alternative method, the number of grams in the adult dose \times the child's age on the next birthday $\times 4$ gives the required dose in centigrams. Example: if the adult dose is 1.0, the dose for a child three years old is $1 \times 4 \times 4 = 16$ centigrams. It is common experience that young children can with safety take larger proportionate doses of some remedies—e.g., calomel—while of others—e.g., opium—their tolerance is much less in proportion than an age computation would suggest.

Douches.—The type used for rectal and vaginal injections consists of a tin container, to the spout of which is attached a six-foot length of rubber tubing, a stopcock, and a suitable pipe. By placing the douche-can containing the liquid at a fair height a continuous stream and considerable force are obtained. The container may be made of glass, tin, enamelled iron, or indiarubber, and holds from two to four pints of liquid. The fittings, i.e., the stopcock, vaginal and rectal pipes, are made of vulcanite, glass or elastic gum.

Dover's Powder.—This was originated by Thomas Dover, a London doctor (1660-1742), under the term "a diaphoretic powder," and the formula published. It was included in the London Pharmacopœia, 1788, and has been continued in succeeding Pharmacopœias ever since. The official abbreviation is pulv. ipecac. co. As it contains 10 per cent. of opium (showing morphine 1 per cent.), it comes within Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and is subject to the regulations pertaining thereto. Dover's powder is one of the drugs exempted from the Regulations of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, which exemption is limited by the authorities to the article when supplied alone. Mixed with any other medicament, in proportion of 1 in 5 or less, the exemption is invalid and the article comes within the Dangerous Drugs Act and Regulations. Poisoning cases or addiction do not arise with this medicament, as it provides its own antidote.

Drawer of Bill.—The parties to a bill of exchange are the drawer, the drawee and the payee. The drawer is the person who draws, i.e., writes out and signs, the bill. The drawee is the person on whom it is drawn, i.e., to whom the bill is addressed. The payee is the person to whom (or to whose order) the money is payable. A bill is said to be "in favour of" the person named as payee. There is frequently a fourth party, called the endorser, to whom a bill of exchange is assigned.

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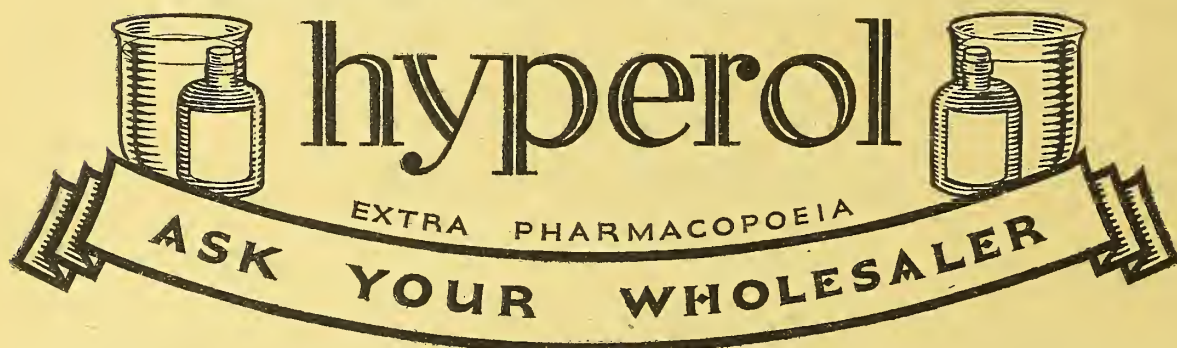
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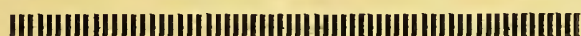
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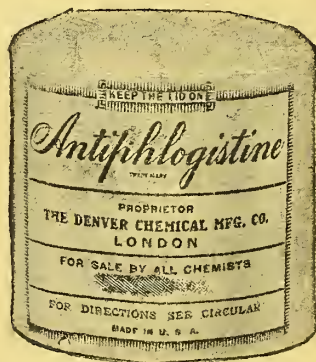
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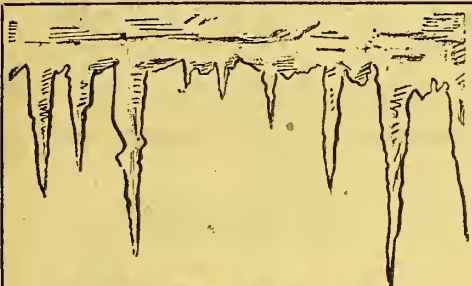
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ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD
Manufacturing Chemists
BRIGHTON ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1839

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

SUPPLEMENT

JANUARY 9, 1926.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—ESSEX (Suburban).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; average turnover between £3,000 and £3,500; gross profit, 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop, heavily stocked; good living accommodation; garden; moderate rental; price, £2,500, or near offer entertained.

2.—LONDON, S.W.—Family Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns between £1,300 and £1,400; small, single-fronted shop, with living accommodation; private entrance; further details on application; vendor purchased another business.

3.—LONDON, E. (Main Road).—General Retail Business with Kodak Agency; returns, under management, about £1,500; double-fronted corner shop, fitted in mahogany; store rooms and yard; rent, 10s. weekly; long lease; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be arranged.

4.—DALSTON.—Cash Drug Stores for immediate disposal through illness; returns, present rate, £17 weekly; good opening for large increase; value of stock and fixtures estimated at £350; to effect a speedy transfer, £475 would be accepted.

5.—ROMFORD (Near).—Modern Cash Retail Business, situate in growing district; returns, £1,000 per annum, increasing; net profit, about 25 per cent.; lock-up pharmacy; well fitted and stocked; 19 years' lease to run; price, £950, or near offer entertained.

6.—YORKSHIRE (Charming Health Resort).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic; returns exceed £1,300 per annum; net profit, £350; large double-fronted shop; rent, £60 yearly; held on lease. Owing to ill-health, Vendor will accept £1,050.

7.—CO. DURHAM (Seaport).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business for disposal owing to sudden death of Proprietor; returns, average £2,500, at good prices; lock-up pharmacy; new lease will be granted; valuation terms entertained.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, last year, £1,705; net profit, £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent, £35; practically unopposed; price, £850.

9.—SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail Business; established many years; returns, £1,000 per annum; gross profit, £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; teeming population; price, £450.

10.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, £1,100 per annum, at good prices; corner shop; Vendor estimates stock and fixtures at £600; comfortable house; net rent and rates, £23; held on lease; price, about £675.

11.—MANCHESTER (Near).—General Retail Business, with Wine Licence, and small Optical connection; established 50 years; returns, £2,400, with scope for considerable increase; net profit, £600; small living accommodation; held on lease; valuation terms entertained.

12.—KENT.—Sound Family Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; old-established; returns for 1925 exceed £3,000; net profit, over £800; modern double-fronted shop; good mahogany fixtures; living accommodation; new 21 years' lease will be granted; terms, goodwill £550, plus stock and fixtures at valuation; this is a genuine concern and worth immediate attention.

13.—BIRMINGHAM.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; established 1871; returns this year, £1,500; net profit, £400 about; single-fronted shop, with living accommodation; rent, £50; held on lease; price, £1,000.

14.—LANCASHIRE.—Cash Retail and Panel Dispensing Business, with Branch; combined turnover, £3,500 per annum; books kept by incorporated accountant; Vendor would sell separately or as a whole; further details on application.

Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

LEGAL NOTICE.

W. H. GIBSON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company known as W. H. Gibson, Limited, carrying on business at 122 King's Road, Brighton, is not, and has no connection with, the Company of the same name which, as appears by a notice in the "London Gazette" of the 6th November, 1925, is in voluntary liquidation.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1926.

For W. H. Gibson, Limited,

S. T. VORLEY, Secretary.

PARTNERSHIPS.

A PROGRESSIVE firm of Drug Distributors require a Working Partner, or offer a financial interest to a group of Retail Chemists, who will receive special attention; a sound opportunity; principals only apply. 77/540, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, Proprietor of London Manufacturing Wholesale Toilet and Perfumery Business, much neglected, would be prepared to discuss partnership or engagement on sharing terms; applicants must possess good references, thorough and modern experience of manufacturing and marketing goods. Write 241/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 26, requires situation with view to Partnership or purchase in good-class Business. P.C.B. 63/19, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

LONDON Agent, calling on best to medium Chemists, Hair-dressers and Fancy Goods Dealers, also chief Colonial Shippers, is open to represent one other manufacturer. "F. B. S.," 142a Southfield Road, Bedford Park, London, W.4.

SCOTLAND.—Agent, resident Glasgow, first-class connection Chemists throughout Scotland, 6 years' standing, wishes additional non-competitive lines; presently Tablets and Pills; commission basis; references. 239/12, Office of this Paper.

A REPRESENTATIVE of a well-established South African firm will be visiting Europe shortly to place Orders and arrange Agencies. Correspondence and full particulars as to lines and agencies to be addressed to Box 28, c/o Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., Gordon House, 75-79 Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

A GENTS wanted for Proprietary Lines in Lancashire and Northern Counties, Midlands, and Glasgow; samples negligible; good terms. Particulars W. Walley, 35, Norton Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

A GENTS wanted for Potteries and Birmingham area for established Packed Line; good commission. State particulars. 77/557, Office of this Paper.

LARGE Manufacturers of Leather and Canvas Camera Cases require active Agents to represent them in various parts of the country; commission will be paid on all orders received from the ground, and the agency offers considerable scope to one having a connection amongst Chemists and Druggists. 77/553, Office of this Paper.

The Association of Mnfgr. Chemists

— LIMITED —

Business Agency Transfer and Valuation Department.

Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool)

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer. Phone : City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES WANTED.

TWO Businesses, with returns of between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum, are required for cash buyers. Particulars will be treated in strictest confidence.

INVESTMENT.

AN OPPORTUNITY is available for investment of capital in Company manufacturing Specialities having a good and quick sale. Amalgamation with other manufacturing Company would be entertained.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail Business in main street of good town; lease of 7 years at rental of £50 p.a.; returns, £30 p.w.; premises consist of good shop and five rooms, one of which is fitted as dark room and one as optical room; stock approximately £500; valuation terms. (25)

2.—S. DEVON.—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; d.f. shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (14)

3.—SOUTH DEVON.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (15)

4.—YORKS.—Cash Business, in main road, in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 p.a.; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agcy.; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation. (17)

5.—SOUTH COAST RESORT.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, situated on main road; premises consist of large lock-up shop, held on lease, 19 years to run at £170 per annum; handsomely fitted and good, saleable stock carried; returns, £2,000; scope for increase; price, £2,000 or near offer. Full particulars on application. (19)

6.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently established Cash Pharmacy; Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; well fitted and stocked; returns average £14 per week; good opportunity for smart, energetic, qualified man. Full particulars on application.

7.—LANCS.—Small Drug Stores; lock-up shop with room at rear; rent, 13s. 6d. per week, including gas; established 2 years; returns, £8 per week; can be considerably increased. Full particulars on application. (21)

8.—GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Cash Ret. and Disp. Business; premises consist of lock-up shop with room at rear; held on lease, 4 years to run at £50 p.a.; est. 20 years; well-fitted; good stock carried; reason for disposal, ill-health; full pars. on appl'n. (22)

9.—YORKSHIRE.—Retail Dispensing Business; established 12 years; premises consist of shop and room at rear, two bedrooms above; lease 5 years; conveniently fitted and well-stocked; returns, £1,905; price for quick sale, £790. (26)

10.—PRESTON (7 Miles from).—Old-established Drug Stores; in present hands 29 years; premises consist of double-fronted shop, 5 store-rooms and yard, with 6-roomed house adjoining; well fitted and excellent stock carried; returns average £18 per week; great scope for qualified man; price, including property, £2,200. Further particulars on application.

11.—SURREY.—For immediate Disposal, Drug Stores; est. 20 years; d.f. shop with room at rear; well-fitted and stocked; lease would be granted; returns, £1,000 p.a.; all ready money; good scope for qualified man; price, £900 or near offer. (27)

12.—LANCS.—Retail Chemist; corner shop; well populated district; takings over £25 per week, now £14; N.H.I. £4 per week; rent, £60 p.a.; lease will be granted; full wine licence without restrictions; stock, £4/500; fixtures, £200. (30)

13.—HERTS.—Old-established Retail Chemist's Business; good stock; Kodak agency. Premises consist of lock-up shop with excellent fittings, property of the landlord; rent, £1 per week; lease will be granted; returns, £20 p.w., but under personal supervision, and with the addition of N.H.I. dispensing, this could easily be doubled. Low price for quick sale. (33)

Do you realise the importance of knowing the true value of your stocks and thus being able to arrive at the net working profit? We undertake this work for an inclusive fee at short notice. Chemists in the South, South Midlands, and South Wales, wishing to dispose of their business or desirous of obtaining particulars of businesses for sale, or inquiries as to valuation terms, are requested to communicate with Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Chemists in the North, North Midlands and North Wales, please write to 2, Bixteth Street, Liverpool.

BERDOE & FISH

WILLIAM S. FISH.

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(one minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

1.—EAST COAST.—Good middle-class family and season trade in rapidly growing town; returns over £2,300; net profit over £500; books audited; convenient premises, well stocked; owner retiring; price, £1,600; recommended.

2.—CUMBERLAND.—Unopposed country Retail and Agricultural Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, £1,700; net profit about £400; lock-up shop, neatly fitted and well stocked; price, £850.

3.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Light Cash Retail, with N.H.I., in large town; returns over £1,000; plenty of scope; modern double-fronted shop, with comfortable house; low rent; on lease; price, £675; little more than valuation.

4.—HANTS.—Very profitable Light Cash, Retail, with N.H.I.; in rapidly growing part of busy town; returns, £800; plenty of scope; low rent; long lease; selling through illness; price, £600, or offer.

5.—YORKS.—Cash Retail and Prescribing, with N.H.I., in good position; returns, £35 a week; good profits; low rent; well-stocked shop; every investigation courted; price, £865.

6.—MANCHESTER.—Light Suburban Drug Store; returns average £25 a week; splendid opening for N.H.I.; low rent; corner shop; well fitted and fully stocked; house attached; same family 29 years; price £875; only requires seeing.

7.—LONDON, S.W.—Old-established Light Cash Retail, in good main road position; returns, average £1,400; plenty of scope; long lease, low rent; price, £900.

8.—LONDON, N.W.—Well-established Drug Stores; in same hands 20 years; now retiring; returns £20 a week; can be doubled in qualified hands; well-stocked shop, with house attached; low rent, on lease; price, £750; recommended.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

May we quote you a price for doing this important work? Stocktaking, to be of real use, should be done thoroughly, and with our experienced and expert staff we are able to guarantee this, at the same time carrying out the work quickly and without upsetting the general routine of business. We are now booking dates for January and onwards.

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STOCK TAKING AND STOCK PRICING.
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BUSINESS FOR SALE OR PURCHASE.

Stock Valuations now being booked for 1926 and as visits to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland are already arranged, Pharmacists need not hesitate on grounds of travelling expenses.

Write now : 3 St. Paul's Close, WALSALL
TELEPHONE 774 and 1000.

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Valuer, Transfer Agent & Expert Stocktaker
135 Queen St., Newton Heath, Manchester

Don't broadcast your business, sell it quickly through a recognised agent who knows "HIS" business. (I specialise.) Stocktaking, etc., efficiently undertaken by fully-qualified staff. "FOR YOUR BETTER SERVICE." Phone Failsworth 113.

MY NEW YEAR'S GIFT -

to all taking up my system of Business Increasing in next three weeks (Colonials nine weeks) is, if booked for a year, 12 free showcards for your own three, six, or twelve best preparations in red and black.

Year's fee, £4 4s.; half-year, pro rata.

BERNARD SLACK, 15 Christchurch Avenue,
West Didsbury - MANCHESTER

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

BLACKBURN (Near).—Important industrial centre.—Chemist's Business, with Wine Licence, Kodak agency, etc.; returning nearly £40 weekly, increasing; well fitted, heavily stocked; low rent, lease, good living accommodation; scope here and well worth attention; price £1,200. Further particulars Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. 'Phone: Failsworth 113.

BLACKPOOL (Near).—Modern Chemist's Business, with freehold property (vendor's own); new commodious premises; excellent living accommodation built for vendor; situate in rapidly growing, healthy district, offering scope; Optics, Agricultural, returns and N.H.I. rather low at present, but increasing; price, £2,150 everything. Another, neglected, with Wine and Spirit Licence, doing nearly £50 weekly; price, £2,250, includes freehold property (vendor's own). Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. 'Phone: Failsworth 113.

ESSEX (10 miles from city).—Good, middle-class Dispensing, Prescribing and Family Business; returns £35 weekly; well stocked and fitted; growing district, offering good scope for young, energetic man; opening for Optics; good living accommodation; long lease; satisfactory reasons for disposal; price £1,100. Apply 241/25, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—No. 1: Family Retail; in present hands 30 years; returns £1,700; N.H.I. (1,000 monthly); nicely fitted and well stocked; 5-room house; bargain, £850. No. 3: Small Pharmacy, with room at rear and two bedrooms; rent £28; turnover £1,650, including N.H.I. (200 weekly); price £700. Chas. C. Marsden, Chemists' Valuer, 44 Sholebrooke View, Leeds.

LONDON, S.E.—Drug Stores in busy neighbourhood; thickly populated; moderate rent; long lease; nicely fitted shop; 5 living rooms; garden; energetic qualified man can easily do £35-£40 per week; gross profit, 35 per cent.; price, £525. 244/37, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Drug and Photographic Business for Sale; held on lease; good house accommodation; rent, £40; taking about £17 per week; could be doubled with qualified man with capital; all at £500. Apply letter, "D. M. W.," 7 Lainson Street, Southfields, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

MANCHESTER.—Pharmacy to be sold, £350 or near; working-class district; part cash, balance to suit purchaser; splendid opportunity for young qualified man, multiple shop, or wholesale distributing depot; no agents; only principals entertained; letter, with references, for appointment. 243/11, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Old-established Chemist's Business; working-class area; main road; returns, year ending December 31, 1925, cash £1,130, N.H.I. £475; good profits; present hands 30 years; owner retiring; property on lease or for sale; vacant possession of house on completion; price for goodwill, stock and fixtures, £900. 242/24, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS (situated in a busy town).—Handsome modern fitted up Pharmacy, with three windows, close to junction of four tram lines; splendid opening for energetic chemist; owner finds principal business demands all his attention; price, £730 or offer. Apply, 244/10, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Business for Sale, good-class, in historic town; old-established; turnover, £1,800; good profits; single-fronted, well fitted and stocked; house with workroom; warehouse, gateway entrance, etc.; Kodak Agency; also valuable Side Line making independent profit of £6 weekly; easily managed; all at £1,400; good reason for selling. Apply "Genuine," 244/28, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Small Chemist's Business for disposal, with possession, situated on the main road of large industrial town; densely populated locality; present takings, £12 to £14 per week, under management; no photographic or optics; rent, 15s. 6d. per week; lease granted; for quick sale £375 secures. 244/38, Office of this Paper.

NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—Middle-class Business, with turnover averaging £2,200; well fitted and convenient business premises and house on lease; Kodak Agency and Wine Licence; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, and small goodwill. 244/34, Office of this Paper.

NORTH MIDLANDS (rich agricultural district).—Old-established Country Business; turnover exceeds £3,000; very profitable; low overhead expenses; long lease at moderate rent; large and convenient premises; well stocked; under personal attention capable of considerable extension; retiring owing to age; exceptional opportunity to anyone liking country life or seeking a sound investment. 243/32, Office of this Paper.

NORFOLK.—For early disposal, sound old-established Retail and Agricultural Business in good market town; turnover £2,500, under management; good profits; scope for increase; large premises with living accommodation; long lease; owner leaving the retail will accept valuation of stock and fixtures, plus small goodwill, in all about £1,400; part can remain. Apply "Cuprun," 76/536, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Old-established, beautifully fitted Pharmacy; growing district; long lease; main road; returns about £3,000; net profit £800; Kodak; good reason for disposal; every investigation; good house, side entrance; for quick sale £550; goodwill and valuation, about £2,050; cash only. 241/34, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—One of the best propositions offered for some time; a fortune assured for a Welshman with knowledge of Optics; genuine old-established Chemist's Business, returning over £2,700 yearly, exclusive of valuable asset attached which yields further £4 weekly profit; vendor is prepared to accept part cash and give every assistance; good house; lease; low rent; price £2,000. Another similar Business, returning £2,000 yearly; practically unopposed; splendid living accommodation; price, £2,550, includes property (vendor's own), or will lease. Further particulars *bona-fide* clients only. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. 'Phone: Failsworth 113.

SOUTH COAST.—A unique opportunity occurs to acquire a main road Pharmacy in rapidly developing neighbourhood; increasing returns; new premises; lock-up; rent £30; rates £8 per annum; being sold solely through illness at less than valuation terms; long lease; great scope; no near opposition. Further particulars on application. 221/20, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHERN HEALTH RESORT.—Having purchased another Business, must dispose of this at once; middle-class trade, with Kodak Agency; last year's returns over £3,000; net profit, £800; splendid modern high-class front and good stock; living accommodation (3 bedrooms); 21 years' lease; will sell for £550 and the value of stock and fixtures. Apply "Genuine," 77/554, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND TOWN.—Business for Sale; corner position; modern windows; conveniently fitted; up-to-date stock; electric light throughout; comfortable house, private door; net rent and rates £25 per annum; turnover approximately £1,100; long lease; large N.H.I.; price £675 or offer; increasing business, energetic man could double; photographic and optics could be added. 241/9, Office of this Paper.

WEST WALES.—Old-established Chemist's Business in healthy seaside town; Wine and Spirits Licence, Optics, Kodak Agency; large well-stocked shop; electric light; corner premises in main street; good living accommodation; freehold premises can be bought or leased; willing to rent shop (as lock-up) with use of basement for storage, if preferred; suit Welsh-speaking lady or gentleman. 243/23, Office of this Paper.

WORKS.—Good-class Drug Store in main thoroughfare; established 30 years; well stocked and well connected for a private Dispensing Business; returns under unqualified management £1,100; could be more than doubled by a Qualified man; plenty of scope for N.H.I.; price £1,000. Apply 236/35, Office of this Paper.

ABSOLUTELY first-hand and not previously offered to anyone, Manchester easy distance, old-established Chemist's Business; main road, thickly populated working-class district; double-fronted shop, moderately fitted, heavily stocked; returning £30 weekly excluding N.H.I.; scripts 1,200 monthly, increasing; price, including property (vendor's own) £1,850; might consider lease; good living accommodation; also good-class Business with Branch, returning together approximately £70 weekly; price £2,750; well worth attention, and stand any investigation. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. 'Phone: Failsworth 113.

AN ideal opening occurs in Manchester for a qualified Chemist on one of the busiest main roads; shop just vacated; thickly populated; several doctors quite near; only one chemist on road for about a mile; best position; low price asked for premises, £650; can be fitted in best modern style for about £250; living accommodation. 244/17, Office of this Paper.

AN opportunity will shortly occur of acquiring a thoroughly genuine Light Cash Retail Business in a populous, pleasant suburb a few miles from the City; long lease; very low rent; good house, garage, etc.; returns £1,650; net profit 33 per cent.; full particulars to genuine buyers. 244/3, Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS, City, Provincial, who require steady Business, a good panel prescribing, and, most important, the position, are offered Pharmacy; reasonable price; main road, London, suburbs; long lease; moderate rent, inclusive; books properly kept; genuine reasons for disposal; straightforward dealings; cash purchasers only need apply; special hour appointed for provincial chemists. "Licentiate," 244/22, Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate Sale, newly-established Business (six months); turnover £21 weekly; can easily be doubled; good reason for disposal; stock and fittings all new; Kodak Agency; good opening for Optics; splendid house; shop fitted best style; large yard and garden; commanding position; vendor's premises, which could be leased; valuation, stock and fixtures, for quick sale. 241/12, Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate disposal, old-established, well-fitted and stocked Pharmacy, with Photography, in densely-populated district (Lancashire); exceptional scope for N.H.I.; excellent position and living accommodation; price, £875; valid reason for disposal; immediate opportunity for energetic man now. Full particulars, 244/25, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Retail, Dispensing and General Drug Business, in thickly-populated district of industrial Midland town; middle-class trade; well fitted and stocked; medicated wine licence; successfully carried on for 15 years; living accommodation; good reasons for disposal; low price for immediate purchase. Particulars, 245/7, Office of this Paper.

POTTERIES.—Chemist's Business for Sale, on main road; price £600. 245/3, Office of this Paper.

TO be Sold as a Going Concern, the Business of a Chemist, in Barrow-in-Furness, established over 60 years; excellent living accommodation on the premises; wine and spirit and tobacco licences attached; in main thoroughfare; N.H.I. and Kodak agency; property could be acquired or taken over on a favourable lease; stock and fixtures at valuation; estimated ingoing £500-£750. For further particulars apply Moore & Smalley, Chartered Accountants, 9 Chapel Street, Preston.

£200.—DEATH vacancy (Drug Store, Oldham), with good living accommodation; low rent; main road; returns rather low at present; somewhat neglected; exceptional opportunity for qualified. Also old-established Chemist's; splendid position; full Wine Licence; doing nice profitable turnover and offering unlimited scope for live man; price £600, about. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. 'Phone: Failsworth 113.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

PLYMOUTH.

With Vacant Possession. Main thoroughfare Shop in the best position of Union Street, close to Derry's Clock.

WOOLLAND, SON & MANICO

are instructed by the Owners to SELL by AUCTION, at the Law Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth, on

THURSDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1926, AT 4 P.M.,

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, 183 UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

On the Ground Floor:—Modern Shop, 2 Storerooms, w.c., also large Warehouse with loft over and back entrance to lane. The accommodation on the upper floors includes 4 good rooms and 2 attics.

NOTICE.—The Goodwill of the Chemist's Business (established in 1827), and now carried on by Messrs. Turney & Sons, will be included in the Sale, and the purchaser will have the option of acquiring the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, and Fittings at a Valuation.

Further Particulars, Orders to View, and Conditions of Sale may be obtained at the Auctioneers' Offices, 6 Frankfort Street, Plymouth, or

SHELLY, JOHNS & BURRIDGE, Solicitors,
Princess House, Princess Square, Plymouth.

PREMISES TO LET.

CHEMIST.—Grand opening for a high-class Dispensing Chemist in handsome parade of new shops, busy main road position, at Golders Green, where multiple traders are establishing themselves; huge, popular and rapidly growing residential district, where immediate success is assured; fine shop frontage 19 ft. by depth of 52 ft., residential flat over; owner will pay cost of fitting handsome shop front to ensure good style; an exceptional opportunity for an ambitious firm or private individual; to be let on lease. Apply, sole agents, Leslie Raymond, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green, N.W.11. (Telephone: Speedwell 1601, 3 lines.)

LONDON BRIDGE, Southwark, Tower Bridge, and immediate districts.—Modern factories and Warehouses to let, areas from 3,000 to 50,000 ft.; suit all classes of trades. Apply Leopold Farmer & Sons, Factory Specialists and Surveyors, 46 Gresham Street, E.C.

WILLESDEN.—Large Shop to be converted, leaving shop immediately available, measuring approximately 10-12 ft. front, 20-25 ft. deep; situate on main 'bus route; close to popular shopping district in the centre high-class residential district; rent, 30s. per week, or near. Apply 77/556, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

LONDON.—Complete set of Chemist's Fittings and Shop Rounds for disposal; further details on application. Apply, care of Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

31 GROSS Brilliantine Tins, "Ovals," at 11s. per gross; **23** gross Ointment Tins at 3s. 6d. per gross; **4** gross Collapsible Tubes at 5s. 6d. per gross; **9** gross Soothers on Cards at 4s. 6d. per gross; **21** boxes Nitrate of Amyl Capsules at 9s. per doz.; **4** gross Health Salt tins at 9s. 6d. per gross; **1** cwt. Cretic Precip. at 28s. per cwt.; **7** cwt. Hypo. at 17s. per cwt.; **13** cwt. Sodii Sulphuris at 28s. per cwt.; **4** lbs. Acetanilid at 2s. per lb.; **84** lbs. Liquid Ext. Malt at 6d. per lb.; **3** lbs. Bismuthi Subnit at 12s. 6d. per lb.; **10** packets Cellulose Wadding at 2s. per packet; **20** gals. Emulso Petrolei at 6s. 6d. per gal.; **25** gals. Cod Liver Oil at 6s. 6d. per gal.; **47** Winchester's Liq. Ammon. Fort. at 5d. per lb.; **42** lbs. Camphor Slabs at 3s. 6d. per lb.; **2** cwt. Petroleum Jelly at 25s. 6d. per cwt.; **35** lbs. Cetaceum at 8d. per lb.; **30** lbs. Aloes Barb. Pur. at 6d. per lb.; **56** lbs. Aloes Barb. at 6d. per lb.; **8** lbs. Brompton Hospit. Lozenges at 1s. 4d. per lb.; **4** lbs. Licorice Pellets at 4s. 6d. per lb.; **6** gross U.G.B. Tablet Bottles, 25's, at 7s. 10d. per gross; **10** lbs. Bronchial Lozenges at 2s. 6d. per lb.; **1** carboy Acid H.C.L. Com., 25s.; **1** carboy Acid H.C.L. Pur. 40s.; large Tincture Press, perfect, price £4 10s.; carriage paid. For samples apply O'Connor, Chemist, Westgate, Wexford.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

BUSINESS wanted in London district, Midlands or South; turnover about £30-£40 weekly; must bear strictest investigation. Apply "Statim," Dunsee, Park Road, W. Harlepool.

DESIRED to Purchase, good Retail and Dispensing Business, with living accommodation; Midlands preferred, but not essential; cash waiting for genuine concern; must bear every investigation; turnover, £3,000-4,000, or capable of this figure. Full details, in strict confidence, Newton, c/o British Drug Houses, Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1.

GOOD, sound Retail or Retail and Wholesale Business, turning over at least £60 weekly, wanted; North or Midland town preferred; must be in good position; will entertain Partnership in two or more retail shops. 239/10, Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS; turnover from £2,500-£3,500; preferred with living accommodation; inland and south of Derby; cash. Particulars, in confidence, to 243/20, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

WANTED, good Chemist's Business in London; capital available up to £2,000. Please give as full particulars as possible in first letter; replies treated confidentially. 245/100, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BARNES.—Improver wanted for good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to Feltwell & Son, 90 Church Road, Barnes, London, S.W.

BERKS.—Qualified Assistant; good Dispenser, Window-dresser; good salary; moderate hours; outdoors. Please give full particulars and enclose photo to "A. J. S., 245/5, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Capable, unqualified Assistant, under 30, with good Counter and Window-dressing experience; give references and state salary required and when at liberty. 241/39, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified gentleman wanted for few hours or more daily; very light duties, principally supervision. "Waterloo," 243/18, Office of this Paper.

BURNLEY.—Assistant; qualified; young; energetic; start February 8. Apply, with particulars, salary required, etc., David Weir, Ltd., 175 Oxford Road, Burnley.

CARDIFF.—Qualified lady wanted, Front Counter, Dispensing, etc.; age about 30; tall; good Saleswoman essential; working-class business; no Sunday duty. 239/8, Office of this Paper.

CROYDON.—Assistant, used to good-class Dispensing business, careful, accurate, and of good appearance. State full particulars in first letter and enclose photo. Vincent & Co., 302 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

E. LONDON.—Junior Assistant, male, age about 20, at once, for N.H.I. and Counter. Reply, full particulars, salary, etc., in first letter, "J. L., 113 Commercial Road, E.1.

HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Assistant. In first letter please state age, height, experience, salary, and when disengaged. Bramley, 87 Holyhead Road.

KENSINGTON BOARD OF GUARDIANS. DISPENSER (PART-TIME).

THE Guardians of Kensington require the services of a duly qualified Temporary Dispenser, male or female, for a period of one year, for their Northern Relief Districts Dispensary, 38 St. Luke's Road, Notting Hill, W.11, at an inclusive salary of £2 10s. per week; each candidate must be either a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London, or shall hold a certificate of that Society as to his qualification to act as an assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines, or shall be a compounder of medicines duly qualified in accordance with the regulations for the Army Medical Staff Corps, or shall have been duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or shall have been duly registered under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875 Amendment Act, 1890, qualified to compound medical prescriptions, and must be licensed under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920; the person appointed will be required to attend at the dispensary from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily except Sundays. Applications must be made on a form to be obtained from the Clerk to the Guardians, Guardians' Offices, Marlborough Road, Kensington, W.8, by sending a stamped and directed foolscap envelope, and must be returned to him not later than 10 a.m. on Saturday next, the 16th January, 1926. Personal canvassing is strictly prohibited.

LEEDS.—Unqualified Assistant required at once for busy Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, to Murrays Pharmacies, Ltd., 221 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

LONDON.—Junior Assistant wanted. Please state particulars of experience, when at liberty and salary required. P.C.B., 65/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Manager required for Drug Stores; must be capable and obliging. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, etc., to 243/26, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior Assistant, about 20: Counter and Dispensing experience essential; outdoors; personal interview preferred. C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, West Hampstead.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted (outdoors) for quick Cash Retail; reliable, good Counterman, and Window-dresser; no late Thursday, no Sunday or holiday duty. Apply Brooks, Corner of High Street, Broadway, Deptford, S.E.14.

LONDON, S.W.—Required, early in February, a young Unqualified Junior Assistant (male); willing and reliable; light Retail and Dispensing. N.H.I., etc.; outdoors; good references required. Apply by letter to J. K. Harvey, Pharmacist, Mitcham, Surrey.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, an Assistant (male), accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Please state experience, age and salary required. "Allonai," 243/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON Manager required; must be accustomed to good-class Family Business; attractive Window-dresser and Salesman. Apply, with full particulars, to 77/549, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Experienced qualified Assistant (aged about 50) required for high-class Retail and Dispensing business. Address, stating when disengaged, age, height, references, salary (outdoors), and enclosing photo if convenient, to T. Woodruff, Ph.C., West Didsbury, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Experienced Dispenser required for evenings only in working-class district. Apply, with full particulars, to 251/14, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant wanted; age 40-50; N.H.I.; working-class district. Give full particulars in first letter, salary, etc. W. Pilling, Ltd., 192 Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted immediately a Junior Assistant (male); local preferred; outdoors; must be accurate and good worker. Apply, giving full particulars, to F. Johnson, Chemist, Prestwich.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant (male), over 30, chiefly Dispensing, for three months; working-class district. Please give full particulars, age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors). Applications not answered in three days respectfully declined. Wall, Pharmacist, 221 Chester Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, Qualified Manager for Branch; working-class district; N.H.I. Dispensing; knowledge of Photography. Give particulars of age, experience, salary, when at liberty and references. 244/19, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH DEVON.—Unqualified Assistant required, under 30 years of age; single; outdoors; capable Dispenser and Counterman. Apply, with full particulars as to age, references and salary required, to 251/17, Office of this Paper.

S. DEVON.—Qualified Chemist wanted, either sex (outdoor). Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary to "Chemist," 12 Spencer Terrace, Lipson, Plymouth.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Unqualified Assistant wanted at once; must be young and energetic. Usual particulars, first letter, to 245/29, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES (Industrial Town).—Smart Assistant required at once; quick and reliable Dispenser, Counter, etc.; must have good references. Full particulars, first letter, age, height, experience, salary required, photo if possible. 245/6, Office of this Paper.

An unqualified Assistant for Saturday evenings. R. B. Betty, Park Street, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

ASSISTANT, unqualified; experience in Dispensing and Counter; good-class business; London West. State full particulars of experience and salary required. Goodall, 182 Ealing Road, Wembley.

ASSISTANT, also Junior, required; references must bear strict investigation. Full details of experience, photograph if possible, height, and salary expected to Catto, Ltd., Chemists, Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

ASSISTANT for South London; busy cash trade; age 25 to 35; experienced in arranging and putting in good selling windows, attend generally to sales, and assist in Dispensing, etc., as required. Give full particulars as to experience, age, salary, references, etc., to 243/24, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; near London; must be good all-round man; good references essential. Give full particulars, age, experience, salary required, married or unmarried, etc. 243/27, Office of this Paper.

AT Once.—Experienced lady for Dispensing and Photographic business; close 7 o'clock Saturday, 8 o'clock other days, Wednesday 12.30. State age and experience, M. Clawshaw, Chemist, Ramsbottom.

ENERGETIC, sober, honest, good appearance, not over 40, qualified man, not overpowered with the magnificence of his qualification, such is needed for busy business as Assistant; cheerful worker essential; £5 per week, will increase if deserving. 77/552, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED male Junior Assistant required for quick Retail trade. Reply, giving fullest particulars, references, height, salary required, etc., to The Prosser Roberts Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 15 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E. Half-time Assistant also required.

JUNIOR or Improver, 20-23, chiefly Dispensing; 42s. to 45s., according to ability; interview essential. 256/33, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted for mixed Chemist's and News-agent business in quiet seaside place; exceptional opportunities will be afforded for study. Apply, giving usual particulars and salary required, to 221/35, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver (male) required; Counter, Stock and N.H.I. State full particulars, salary required, etc., to Watson & Co., 100 Mitcham Road, Tooting, S.W.17.

JUNIOR, young, male, wanted immediately for good-class Family business. Full particulars, age, salary required, experience, etc., to J. Noble, 20 Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.

LADY Assistant required for Toilet Department; first-class references essential; good Saleswoman, energetic, and reliable. Please state experience, salary, age, and enclose photo to The Oxford Drug Co., Ltd., High-class Chemists, Oxford.

LADY Assistant for good-class Dispensing business; must have had three years' general training. Apply, with full particulars, state age, height, experience, salary (indoors) and enclose photo (returnable), R. Knight Hepburn, Chemist, Enfield, Middlesex.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate) required for Chelmsford district; Counter experience an advantage. Full particulars and photograph to Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, N.W.1.

MESSRS. Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.7, require a qualified Assistant, age 28-30, with good Dispensing and Counter experience. Apply, giving full particulars, salary, etc., by letter, to "A. J. B. C."

PART-TIME, about 3 days a week or equivalent; experienced. Send full particulars and times available to Peake, 96 Albany Street, N.W.1.

PART-TIME, evenings; Dispensing and Counter experience; West and S.W. district. State full particulars of experience, time at liberty and salary required. Goodall, 182 Ealing Road, Wembley.

QUALIFIED as Chemist and Optician from middle of February until about midsummer; take charge; middle working-class business; must be obliging. 251/15, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist wanted for branch soon as possible; Light Retail and N.H.I.; another kept; no living accommodation. Apply, with usual particulars, stating age, salary required, and when disengaged, Wells, Chemist, West Drayton, Middlesex.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted (young). Apply, with full particulars of experience, references, etc., to Geddes, Chemist, 12 High Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex.

QUALIFIED Assistant, February 1; young and energetic, with knowledge of Dispensing and Photography; ability to dress a smart window an asset. Please state age, experience and salary required in first letter. Any applications not replied to in three days please consider post filled. Atkinson, 1 Victoria Parade, Torquay.

QUALIFIED and unqualified men wanted for head shop. Apply, with full particulars, age, salary, experience, etc., to Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2. (10 minutes from Liverpool Street.)

QUALIFIED Junior wanted at once. Apply personally to Wavell & Co., Chemists, 144 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

QUALIFIED Assistant; good, enthusiastic worker; no N.H.I. or Sunday duty. Apply, with copy of references, to 245/36, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant for working-class neighbourhood, London; Dispensing, N.H.I., etc. Please state age, height and salary required, and enclose photo if convenient, to 243/12, Office of this Paper. Letters not answered in seven days respectfully declined.

RELIABLE young Assistant required (qualified), used to quick Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing. Please give usual particulars to R. E. Baldry, 330 Portobello Road, W.10.

REQUIRED (end of January), thoroughly reliable Qualified man about 30, capable of managing, for high-class Pharmacy. Reply, first in writing, giving experience, salary required, etc., to M. Richards, 92 High Street, N.12.

SECOND Assistant, in good-class Dispensing Business; three kept; must have had good experience; qualified preferred, but not essential. Apply, stating age, experience, references and salary required (outdoors), to Sharman, Pharmacist, Northwood, Middlesex. Applications not answered in three days respectfully declined.

SENIOR Assistant (unqualified) required; good Salesman and Dispenser; must be capable and energetic; London Store; state experience. Replies to 77/555, Office of this Paper.

SMART, young, unqualified Assistant wanted at once; good Dispenser, Counter and Photographic, for a rising business; permanency for the right man. Call if possible, or write, stating experience and where, age and photo, to Gordon Gadsdon, Chemist, 176 High Street, Hounslow Central (District Railway).

SMART, energetic Assistant; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser; not over 30. Apply, with full particulars, to 77/550, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHALL, T. W. & W., of Birmingham, require Manager for their high-class and old-established Dispensing business. Applicants must have had a first-class experience, and should be thoroughly conversant with the pharmaceutical side of modern medical practice. Apply, with full details of age, experience, qualifications, and salary required, to "E. W. M., Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Lower Priory, Birmingham.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, with good Dispensing experience, not under 28; outdoor; short hours. Cooling, Edenbridge, Kent.

WANTED, a smart male Assistant; must be a competent and quick Dispenser and good Counterman. Apply Quibell, 885 Finchley Road, Golders Green.

WANTED, at once, energetic, qualified Chemist, lady or gentleman; must be able to produce unquestionable references; Newcastle. 77/551, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Junior Male Assistant wanted in high-class Pharmacy. State height, age and salary required to H. M. Thompson, 9 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

YOUNG Assistant (soon), qualified preferred, either sex, for good-class Family business; outdoors. Full particulars in first letter or personal application. T. J. Morris, F.I.O., 20 St. James' Mansions, Muswell Hill, N.10. (Suitable applicants replied to in three days.)

WHOLESALE.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

for all parts of Great Britain, with first-class connection amongst Druggist Sundriesmen, Important Rubber Houses, and Wholesale Chemists

with multiple shops, by leading firm of Manufacturers of Surgical and Fancy Rubber Goods, on part salary and commission basis. Apply by letter to Box No. 77-548, Office of this Paper.

ALADY Book-keeper required by a London firm of Wholesale Druggists. Apply, stating experience and reference, to Messrs. Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 89a Shacklewell Lane, Dalston, London, E.8.

ANALYTICAL Chemist wanted for works, to make up face cream, etc., and other preparations; must understand works management. Write to 30 Belsize Park, Hampstead, London, N.W.

AS Representatives.—Young, Qualified Irish Chemists required for both the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland, as representatives for a well-known London House; applicants should only apply if they have a good pharmaceutical experience and possess an all-round knowledge of Retail business; previous experience as a representative is not necessary; age 25-27. Apply, sending recent photo (to be returned), stating for which territory application is made, and giving full particulars, to 77/542, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Representatives to carry Surama Medicated Cigarettes and allied preparations in Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Wiltshire and Wales; commission basis. Full particulars of experience, firms now represented, and territory to Manager, Royal Court Manufacturing Co., 4 Chapel Court, London, S.E.1.

PILL MAKER; preference to one able to pearl coat; capable of turning out small lots promptly. State experience and wages to 241/15, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by London Wholesale Druggists for London and suburbs; one with connection among Medical Practitioners preferred. "Rheum," 76/529, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Required, by a leading London firm of Pharmaceutical Specialists, a thoroughly competent and experienced Representative favourably known to the Medical Profession in London and Home Counties; must be a successful interviewer and also a good Salesman; highest credentials and personal reference indispensable. 77/547, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for the Yorkshire ground for Tablets and Packed Specialities; good future for keen Salesman; only those with undeniable credentials need apply; salary, commission and expenses will be paid, or commission only if preferred. Send full particulars to Walfox, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Batley.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted with connection amongst Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, etc., in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Midlands, to sell attractive Toilet Products showing excellent profits; good offer to right men. Reply, in confidence, stating territory covered, to 241/17, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by Wholesale Manufacturing Firm of Toilet Soap Makers and Perfumers for the Birmingham and district ground, to include North and South Wales. Applicants should have had good experience on this ground, and will be required to devote their whole time to the appointment. Full particulars, stating experience, etc., to Box No. 2912, Amalgamated Publicity Services, Ltd., Publicity House, Bucknall Street, London, W.C.2.

SALESMEN required by well-known Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Specialities to call on Medical men, Chemists, Hospitals and similar Institutions, for Sales and Propaganda work; preference given to those with experience; territories W. of England and N.E. England. Send full particulars with photo, stating salary required, 77/541, Office of this Paper.

SUPER Speciality Salesman wanted for Bristol area, South Wales and West Country by well-established Yorkshire firm only men able to show good sales records need apply; present staff of representatives have consistently earned £700 to £900 per annum each for several years, travelling in saloon cars connection with Chemists desired; original preparations; small samples; unique opportunity; salary £5 per week, expenses commission and bonus; new saloon car provided (by arrangement) to successful man; state age and full particulars, in strict confidence. Apply 245/11, Office of this Paper.

TABLET Maker required; must be thoroughly experienced in all details of the work and competent to take charge of this department in large firm. State full particulars of experience and salary required to 241/3, Office of this Paper.

TABLET Hand required; good, all-round man; state if able to do Sugar Coating. References and wages to 241/150, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS calling on Chemists in London, Southern Eastern and Midland Counties, S. Wales and Scotland required, to sell a small Proprietary as extra line; good commission. Reply, stating ground covered and firms represented, to 77/546, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Representative covering Scotland for high-class Toilet Articles, on commission basis. 77/543, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Travellers, with connections in London and provinces, to carry side line; easy seller; good commission. Apply P.C.B. 65/16, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Assistant required to take charge of Town Despatch Counter; must have thorough knowledge of Drugs, Patents, etc.; North County House. Apply 77/544, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

SOUTH AFRICA.—Surgical Instrument and Appliances. Thoroughly experienced Manager required for South African branch. Apply, with full particulars (in confidence), to Edwards c/o The Surgical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 83/85 Mortimer Street, W.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

A.A.—PHARMACIST, 28, desires Managership; excellent experience, good Dispenser, Prescriber; Public School-boy; interview preferred. "Chemist," 87 Bennerley Road, London, S.W.11.

A.—AS Manager; London; experienced; active; reliable. single; good references. "Qualified," 66 Osney Crescent, Camden Road, N.W.

A PHARMACIST (Major), 30, all-round experience in London. wishes Manager's job at about £7 a week to start (including commission). 239/27, Office of this Paper.

A DAPTABLE; experienced in all branches; conscientious services; excellent references; disengaged; capable taking full charge; energetic; active; mid-aged; unqualified. R. B. Fairweather, 35 Souldern Street, Watford.

A DVERTISER, 35, unqualified, married, all-round experience, Dispensing, Prescribing, Veterinary, and Salesmanship, at present managing Drug Store near London, desires change similar situation anywhere, Bedfordshire to Fifeshire; abstainer; good references. "Altus," 242/23, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, capable Manager and Buyers, seeks progressive position; sound experience all branches; honest, business-like worker; excellent references. 244/32, Office of this Paper.

A N experienced Male Student, 23, Referred Pharmaceutical Chemistry, desires post; City or locally preferred; two afternoons off weekly to attend College. Middleton, 10 Elm Grove, Woodford Green, Essex.

A S Manager, unqualified, desires change; young; energetic; married; varied London experience; view to succession entertained. 244/4, Office of this Paper.

A S Locum, part-time, or Cover; qualified; Retail or Hospital. "M., Illinois," 1st Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

A S Senior, or entertain working up branch; experienced; good Prescriber, Salesman, Window-dresser; Photographics and Surgical; excellent references; high-class Pharmacy; age 26; unqualified; free shortly. "Co.," 69 Rhyddings Park Road, Swansea.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; Photo.; or would manage Drug Store with view to purchase. P.C.B. 64/15, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 36, single, tall, with 20 years' all-round experience, seeks re-engagement after being out of trade two years; references; moderate salary. 242/2, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 23, requires position in London; Counter, Dispensing, and Photography; excellent references. 241/31, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 29, married (Part I Minor), seeks permanency; thorough all-round experience and up-to-date Window-dresser; conscientious worker; keen and tactful Salesman; abstainer. 240/38, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, male (Hall), 23, 7 years' experience, seeks berth, good class; excellent references; Birmingham or Leicestershire preferred. Cooper, 60 Station Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT, 21; London or suburbs; Dispensing, Photographic and Counter experience; excellent references. A. Amies, 116 Edenbridge Road, Enfield.

ASSISTANT, 26, requires position in good-class Pharmacy; experienced in Dispensing, Counter and Photography; excellent references; interview at any time. "Miss C.," 153 York Road, Woking.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; Photography, Counter; A1 references; tall; abstainer; energetic; disengaged; highly recommended. MacLellan, 4 Arundel Gardens, W.11.

ASSISTANT (unqualified) desires post, whole or part-time; Counter and Dispensing. "V. S.," 45 Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, thorough all-round experience, desires permanency; capable take charge or branch. "Statim," 53 Cantelupe Road, East Grinstead.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 32, tall, capable, good all-round experience, used to brisk Counter and N.H.I., desires change, Midlands or South; willing worker; good references. 245/9, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 34; unqualified; excellent all-round London experience; all branches, Photographic, etc.; up-to-date, enterprising; Window-dressing a special study; energetic and conscientious; permanency desired; 6 years last situation; London or suburbs. 243/8, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; qualified; evening and afternoon; relief work; Counter, Dispensing, etc.; first-class experience or supervision duties. P.C.B. 65/130, Office of this Paper.

AVAILABLE one, two or three days; capable; City and West-End experience; passed Part I. Klein, 53 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill, N.15.

BOOKKEEPING, etc.; evening work; disengaged after 5 p.m.; terms moderate. Reply "X Y Z," 221/17, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON (or near).—Assistant, passed Part I, 7 years' good experience, age 22, seeks position in good-class Dispensing establishment. "H. D.," 4 Stanford Road, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—James H. Skitt, Pharmacist, Ramsgate, strongly recommends Junior Assistant (tall, good appearance and address) who wishes to live in Bristol or district. Address C. H. Rouch, 37 Grove Road, Ramsgate.

CHEMIST, qualified, 35, best experience, staff management, stock control, reliable, desires good Managership; free 16th Inst. Hughes, 1 South Devon Place, Plympton, Devon.

DISENGAGED.—Locum or permanent, Branch Manager, Assistant or Cover; qualified; varied experience, London and provincial; reliable; satisfactory references; moderate salary. J. McLanachan, 55 Ryan Street, West Bowling, Bradford.

DISENGAGED.—Minor man; 48; whole or part-time Cover; moderate salary. "Chemist," 69 Elthorne Park Road, W.7.

DISENGAGED January 11.—Experienced Pharmacist; rapid Dispenser; middle-aged; Locum, permanent. "M.P.S.," 27 Blackstock Road, Finsbury Park, N.4.

DISPENSER, lady (Hall), Book-keeper, Nursing, desires position; free 16th; 5 years' experience. Stallard, 19 Crescent Grove, Clapham.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER (Hall) desires post with Doctor; experienced. Miss Postlethwaite, "Craignair," Bowden Road, Swinton, Manchester.

EXPERIENCED, energetic Assistant, tall, 38, unqualified, married, London only, seeks good permanency. "Primus," 23 Doughty Street, Holborn, W.C.1.

FEBRUARY.—Kingston or near; Assistant; unqualified; 25; Counter, Window Dressing, Dispensing; keen, energetic; town and country experience. 243/17, Office of this Paper.

FEMALE Improver; finished 4 years' apprenticeship; Dispensing, Photographic and Wireless; well recommended. Bowling, Chemist, Pembroke Dock.

FREE end of January; qualified; 24; all-round experience. "M.P.S.," 44 Kensington Avenue, Manor Park, E.12.

JUNIOR requires situation; Dispensing, Stock and Counter; North London preferred, but not essential. 244/40, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR requires position in good-class Dispensing business; experienced in Dispensing, Counter and Photography; London district; first-class reference. "Miss R.," 51 Chester Terrace, S.W.1.

JUNIOR, 21, conscientious, desires all-round experience; one-man business preferred; state salary. Long, 79 Spitalfields, Chichester.

JUNIOR, male, 20, requires situation; Yorks or Lancs preferred; accurate Dispenser; good references. Collins, 10 Cheltenham Place, Halifax.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—Qualified, 36, tall, 20 years' all-round high-class and Store, desires change; abstainer; reliable. 241/14, Office of this Paper.

LADY desires situation; 24 years of age; 10 years' experience in all branches; disengaged almost immediately; unqualified; wide experience in Photographic and Window-dressing. "C.," 25 Bengal Road, Ilford, Essex.

LADY Dispenser (Hall); permanent or Locum; Doctor's preferred; experienced; good references. West, 47 Vicarage Road, Leyton, E.10.

LADY, well experienced in good-class Dispensing, Counter and Book-keeping; disengaged February. 244/56, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or part-time or view purchase; long experience all branches. "M.P.S.," 1 Dapdune Crescent, Guildford.

LOCUM; qualified; free March 20-April 17, July 10-September 25; excellent references. W. Whaithe, Brampton Grove, Cheetham, Manchester.

LONDON.—Progressive management wanted by experienced and successful Pharmacist; highest references; replies in confidence. 245/10, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (young), married, experienced all branches, as Manager, or any capacity; wholesale entertained. Apply, 245/8, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Unqualified, age 24, requires evening and Saturday duty; otherwise by arrangement; capable Dispenser and Counterman. Rutherford, 32 Tremadoc Road, S.W.4.

PART-TIME, evenings in London; 29; West-End and Continental experience; or Manager (previous experience) in good-class business; Optical qualification. 242/38, Office of this Paper.

PORTSMOUTH, or within about 20 miles of.—Qualified, 30; single; total abstainer; tall; 12 years' (5 Manager) good experience, including Photographic; reliable references; free end February. 241/1, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, F.S.M.C., desires management; experienced; house necessary; now engaged, wanting change. Write "Chemist," 55 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth Common.

QUALIFIED, 27, male, desires post, Senior or Manager of branch; skilled all branches; trial willingly; good experience. "W. H.," c/o Mace Bearer, Town Hall, Bournemouth.

QUALIFIED, 29, experienced, requires post; South Devon or South Wales preferred; disengaged. Griffiths, Henllan, Cards.

QUALIFIED; 31; good appearance; experienced all branches; French, Photo, Prescriber; tactful; energetic; state salary. Fulton, 21 Alwyne Road, N.1.

QUALIFIED Chemist, with extensive West-End experience, desires Managership, view to purchase, or Partnership in good business, within 3 miles Charing Cross (north of river); substantial capital available. Apply "Progress" (P.C.B. 64/16), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady Dispenser, experienced, desires post; whole or part time; Hospital or Doctor's preferred. 241/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED seeks Manager's or Senior's position; best-class experience in West-End. 241/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady, good experience, London and country, desires post as Manager or Assistant; excellent references; disengaged shortly. 244/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; West-End and provincial experience; Manager or Senior; good Window-dresser, Salesman, well up in Photography; age 37; disengaged; 4½ years London, 1½ years Essex; excellent references. Apply "Statim," Black Lion Hotel, Bishop's Stortford, Essex.

QUALIFIED, 24; good experience, London and country; excellent references; good-class business; West Country or London preferred; good appearance; permanency or Locum; disengaged. Martin, 24 Grafton Square, Clapham, S.W.4.

QUALIFIED, 27, 8 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographics, and good Window-dresser, seeks situation as Senior or Manager in or near Coventry. Jones, 197 Ladywood Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED, 32; temporary or permanent; West-End and provincial experience. Cohen, 15 Cambridge Street, W.2.

QUALIFIED, 25, good experience, London and country, desires post as Manager or Assistant; London preferred. 244/26, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, middle-aged, seeks post as Manager; small branch or protection. "Salol," 244/24, Office of this Paper.

S. AFRICAN Student (22 years), seeking experience, desires S. employment one or two evenings per week, S.W. district; moderate salary. Apply 242/33, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, age 26, seeks berth in or near London; accustomed to brisk Counter trade, N.H.I. Dispensing, all branches of Photography. 239/11, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, 24, 5 ft. 10 in., 9 years' experience, desires position in Wholesale or Retail; disengaged. 244/31, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady Student, 12 months' experience Dispensing, seeks post with Chemists, Birmingham area. Price, 159 Church Road, Erdington, Birmingham.

YOUTH, 20, requires situation, Clerk; good knowledge of Book-keeping, also practical experience of Tablet Making. 242/28, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ANALYTICAL Chemist, Pharmacist, with laboratories in the City, will act as Consultant, Adviser, or undertake analytical control for small manufacturing house of Toilet Preparations or Proprietary Medicines. Apply P.C.B. 65/131, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.—Pharmacist (M.P.S., F.C.S., etc.) desires post as Manager of Factory, Laboratory or Department; specialties, Galenicals, Toilets, British, Medicated, and Sparkling Wines, Food Products, Disinfectants, Sheep Dips, Weed Killers, Agricultural and Horticultural Chemicals and Preparations, Dairy Preparations; also some commercial experience. "B. A. C.," 241/26, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE young man, 20, requires situation with Wholesale House as Packer; familiar with Patents, etc.; with present chemist eight years. Collins, 1 Anglesea Road, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

PHARMACIST, with good varied experience in Retail, Hospital, and Private work, and an intimate knowledge of requirements of Chemists and Doctors, seeks Representative post with progressive house; territory immaterial; Morris car driver. Please apply "Pharmacist," 242/35, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist, with Analytical and Manufacturing experience, energetic, wishes responsible position with Manufacturing or Wholesale House. P.C.B. 65/13, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATION.—Pharmacist, with Commercial experience and connection in part of Northern Counties, is open to represent a progressive Firm in Drugs, Sundries, "Patents," etc. (complete House preferred); commission or other terms as might be arranged; advertiser has office and warehouse accommodation. 244/30, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE desires whole-time appointment with House of repute; M.P.S.; 30; own car; Wholesale, Retail, Hospital and Medical experience; Southern territory desired. 239/25, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE position required by Pharmacist; best-class experience in Retail as Assistant and Manager. 241/220, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, open for re-engagement; 20 years' first-class experience; Chemists and Medical; excellent references; fidelity policy. P.C.B. 65/11, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, age 37, married, now disengaged, with 15 years' experience, London and provinces, would be pleased to hear from any firm having vacancy; 22 years' excellent references. P.C.B. 65/19, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (32), sixteen years' Drug experience, established connection London Chemists, desires to represent Drug House or Wholesale Chemists. 244/1, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRE position as Sales Manager; good experience of propaganda work; well known among Chemists in London and the North. "Qualified," 241/7, Office of this Paper.

SUCCESSFUL Manager of Continental firm (36 years), 16 years' experience re buying and selling Druggists' Sundries, Fancy Goods, etc., seeks situation; widely travelled; four foreign languages perfected; starting salary £600, plus commission; home or abroad. Apply P.C.B. 60/36, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, established connection (Chemists), seeks representation good house (whole or part); energetic; reliable. "Northern," 241/5, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; good connection London and provinces; excellent Salesman; sound connection; Agencies could be considered. Apply 243/34, Office of this Paper.

WAREHOUSEMAN, long experience Chemicals and Drugs, seeks situation; good references. "G.," 173 Auckland Road, Ilford.

YOUNG man, 21, desires opening with good firm as Junior Traveller; 7 years' Retail experience, London and coastal; well spoken; excellent references. "E. S.," 242/40, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

CONTINENT.—Qualified Chemist, 33, married, resident Paris, seeks position Sales Manager, etc., for English or American Specialty Perfumery, etc.; excellent Organizer and Salesman; fluent French. "Service," 241/36, Office of this Paper.

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SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO. 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

SHOPFITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—A complete set of high class mahogany Chemists' Fittings, just removed from a small West-End shop; also a complete set in oak. Prices and details on application. H. MILLS & SONS, LTD., Shopfitters 163/5 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

COMPLETE Fittings for Chemist's Shop to be Sold by Tender either for the whole or any separate item, for removal at end of January; on view in East Yorkshire. For details please write 239/13, Office of this Paper.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Privately-owned Electric Light Plant for Disposal; 2.8 kw. capacity (90 x 30 watt lamps) 53 h.p. "National" Gas Engine, dynamo, switchboard, and 53 Hart accumulators, and all accessories; in good running order 77/558, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, handsome Mahogany Fancy Wall Fitting, 18 ft. x 9 ft., bevelled plate mirrors and 3-mirrored pedestal; this is a bargain; also Mahogany Counter, 8 ft. x 2 ft.; all best London make; equal to new; genuine inquiries only entertained for best offers. Apply W. G. ROBINSON & CO., 308 Cleethorpe Road Grimsby.

£135.—COMPLETE SET OF FITTINGS.—Could easily be adapted to fit almost any sized shop. A great bargain. 20 ft. Drug Fitting containing 144 drawers in lower part, with lockers and cupboards, glass cases and mirrored poison cupboard and shelves in upper part; 15 ft. Counter with cases in front fitted glass shelves, drawers at back; 8 ft. Wall Show Case; Perfumery Showcase; 6 ft. very handsome Dispensing Screen; Counter Cases; Cash Desk; ready for immediate despatch. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street London, E.C.1.

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—I have now been engaged in this work over 20 years, so you may rely that my experience in Chemist and other Companies (I take all trades) is hard to beat. Most reasonable and inclusive fee. Advice free.—A. B. SLACK, 15 Church Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester.

THE PERIODIC ACCOUNTANCY SERVICE, 11 Woodgrange Gardens, North Finchley, N.12.—Why be inconvenienced by having to write up Accounts? The P.A.S. will do it for you regularly and supply Monthly Reports, also certified Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account. Result, Income-Tax anxieties cancelled. Moderate inclusive terms. Send a P.C. and a Representative will call.

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FOR DISPOSAL.

12 DOZEN 7½d., 10 dozen 4d. Nip-ets (Guests); offers. 239/14, Office of this Paper.

PRINTING PRESS, metal type, accessories, 22s. 6d. Particulars, W. Webster, 291 Normanton Road, Derby.

ADVERTISER would sell Formulae for well-known Cough Lozenge which has been made for over 30 years. Samples sent on request. 241/10, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND FITTINGS, small Pharmacy; Scales, Pill Machine; must be bargains. 244/8, Office of this Paper.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books and Students' Requisites.

PORCELAIN or Granite Edge Runner Mills, also Sifter and Mixer for Dry Powders (Gardner's make). Full particulars and lowest prices to 77/545, Office of this Paper.

RECESS BOTTLES, Silent Salesman, and some Fittings for branch. Dennis, Northampton.

TOILET SOAPS.—Job lines in Toilet Soaps wanted, any kind, throw-outs, any size, damaged names or otherwise, for home and export; palm and olive character in particular; quote quantities and lowest price; forward charged samples; same paid for on receipt; no callers; particulars post only. Pike, 147 Fairfield Street, Manchester.



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